BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1851.....NO. 26.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,	$ 1
Do. do. 2 insertions,	75
Do. do. 3 do.	1 00
Do. do. 3 months, without change,	3 00
Do. do. 6 do. do. do.	5 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.	8 00
Do. do. 6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1½ P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by ulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞ Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

Dr. JAMES E. KEA,

SURGICAL and Mechanical Dentist—Office over Mr. Agostine's Store, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 31, 1851 21-3m

LAW NOTICE.

D. K. McRAE, Attorney at Law, Wilmington, No. Ca., will attend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin and Wayne; and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland. Office on the corner of Front and Princess streets, directly under the Office of the Wilmington Journal.
Jan. 31, 1851. 21-6t

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington. N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

D. McMILLAN, S. DAVIS.

McMILLAN & DAVIS,

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

DUGALD McMILLAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

HANSLEY & CURRIE,

BETTENCOURT'S Corner. Wilmington, N. C., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware and Cutlery; Hollow-ware, Wood and Willow-ware; Medicines, Pills, Pain Killer, No. 6, &c. They will give prompt attention to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on any articles sent to them for sale.
Feb. 7th, 1851. 22-6m

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR and Builder, of the late firm of KEEN & HUSTON, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; Thos. H. Wright, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. Parsley, Esq, President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

GAUSE & BOWDEN,

COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. F. GAUSE, JOHN C. BOWDEN.

REFEREES.

Gen. Alex. McRae, President W. & R. R. R.
O. G. Parsley, President of Commercial Bank.
E. P. Hall, President of State Bank.
John Dawson, Merchant.
J. & D. McRae & Co., Merchants.
P. K. Dickinson & Co., Merchants. [13v7-1y]

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

ALEX. MacRAE, Jr.,

IMPORTER of China, Glass and Earthenware, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Farming Implements, South side of Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 8, 1850 9 tf

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

Potter & Kidder,	John Dawson,
G. W. Davis,	O. G. Parsley,
Barry, Bryant & Adams,	E. P. Hall,
George Harriss,	Edward Cantwell.

Wilmington, N. C.
October 25, 1850 7-tf

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C, May 24. 1850 37-12m

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. 35

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOHN HALL,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, [28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

BENJAMIN F. KEITH,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
Feb. 28th, 1851 25-12m

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, [29-12m] Wilmington, N. C.

W. T. J. VANN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, [28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

Dr. B. A. KENNEDY, DENTAL SURGEON,

(*Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,*) RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally. He is prepared to perform, on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on gold plate.—Whole upper set inserted on the atmospheric principle; having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States. Irregularities in children's Teeth corrected.

☞ Office formerly occupied by Dr. WARE. 41-12m

TRUNKS—Superior Quality.—We shall very soon receive a few *extra finish* travelling Trunks, far superior to anything offered in the market.
SCOTT & BALDWIN, Market Street.

General Notices.

EXCELSIOR.

Lerow & Blodgett's Patent Rotary Sewing Machine.

THIS Machine will perform fine stitching, at the rate of one yard per minute, either for curved or straight work, and in making any sort of a garment. For Tailors it is indeed invaluable; and for Cap Makers, Carpet Bag, Grain, and Salt Bag, and Upholstery Manufacturers, it defies competition. Also, for Gloves and Fancy Sewing. One machine will perform the work of ten girls hand labor.

Six silver medals have been awarded this machine, in the Fairs of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Baltimore, and New Hampshire.

It was patented the 2d day of October, 1849, and there are now in actual operation over two hundred of these machines, making Clothing, Caps, Bags, &c. &c.

Messrs. Wm. E. Whiting & Co., No. 124 Pearl-street, New York, in six months, and with twenty-four machines, made $60,000 worth of Caps alone!

Mr. Lerow has just returned from Europe, where (in connection with Wm. H. Cary & Co., 245 Pearl-st., New York,) he has patented the Machine in England, Scotland, and the British Colonies, also in France and Belgium.

An association of gentlemen in this town having purchased the Patent Right for this State of the above named Sewing Machine, and desiring to become fully acquainted with its operations and merits, appointed one of their number, Mr. S. P. Polley, (a well known and practical machinist,) to visit New York for this purpose. After a full and careful investigation of all matters pertaining thereto, Mr. Polley reports that he has witnessed the Sewing Machines in the highest state of successful operation. He took occasion to examine various other Machines intended for this purpose, none of which will bear a comparison with Lerow & Blodgett's; and parties who had purchased another right have abondoned it and bought this.

An improved Machine, brought on by Mr. P., is now in operation at the Tailoring Establishment of Mr. Chas. Barr, where it may be seen.

We guarantee this Patent to be a valid one, and this Machine to perform all that is said of it in the above notice.

We are now prepared to sell County and Town Rights of this Patent, and we respectfully invite the attention of all who wish to make money to the merits of this Sewing Machine, which tells its own story.

☞ Orders may be addressed to S. P. POLLEY, Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, N. C., January 31, 1851 21-3m

***Observer, Fayetteville; Telegraph, Goldsboro'; North State Whig, Washington; Newbernian, Newbern; Standard and Register, Raleigh; Watchman, Salisbury; will publish once a week, to the amount of $10 each.

TO TURPENTINE DISTILLERS.

THE subscriber would inform the *Distillers of Turpentine*, that he has now on hand at his Cooper Shop in this place, a supply of *seasoned timber*, sufficient for the present year; and that those who were disappointed in getting work last year, may rely upon being served this, as he has added greatly to his former arrangements; and having permanently located himself here, he will be enabled to pay strict attention to the quality of the work; and should any casks made by him prove bad, he will exchange them, or return the price of such casks: also, from the first of March next, he will deliver them *free of charge*, at any point in or around Wilmington. Hereafter his casks shall be marked with the letters A. M., on either head, so that the work may be known. The price will be $1 75 per barrel of 40 gallons. Should any change be made in these prices, due notice will be given in this paper. A. MORGAN.
Wilmington. N. C., Jan. 17, 1851. 19-6m*

BOUNTY LAND LAW.—NOTICE.

THE subscriber having the assistance of an experienced and competent Attorney at Washington City, will forward and upon moderate terms prosecute all claims of soldiers of 1812 and of the Florida and Mexican wars, their widows and minor heirs, with which he may be entrusted. Blanks and full information furnished upon application (post paid) to
EDWARD CANTWELL, Attorney at Law.
***Office on Market St., opposite Carolina Hotel, Wilmington, No. Ca.
Oct. 18, 1850 6-tf

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th of January last, a negro man named CLAYBORNE. Said negro is about thirty-three years old, about six feet high, very thick lips, has a scar on each temple, is square shouldered, and tolerably light complected; when spoken to he has a downcast look at first, and then speaks very quick. Said negro was raised by W. Stattens, near the line of New Hanover and Duplin counties, and was sold to David Murphy, from whom I purchased him.

I will give the above reward for his delivery to me near Long Creek Bridge, or $25 for his confinement in any Jail in the State JESSE WALKER.
Feb. 21, 1851 21-3t*

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 28th September, 1850, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE AARON. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. He came here as a seaman from Boston in September last. He pretends he is free, and says he was raised in Brooklyn, New York. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-tf

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber a negro woman named FANNY MAYNER. Said Fanny is about 28 years of age, a very dark Mulatto, about middle size and likely. She is supposed to be lurking in or about Fayetteville, where she has relatives. The above reward will be given for her return to the subscriber or her lodgment in Wilmington jail.
JOSEPH SKIPPER.
Jan. 3d, 1851 17-3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by Guilford Horn, of Edgecombe County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named HARRY, a Carpenter by trade, about 40 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts, yellow complexion; stout built; with a scar on his left leg, (from the cut of an axe); has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark—hath absented himself from his master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about in this county, committing acts of felony or other misdeeds; These are, therefore, in the name of the State aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare that if the said slave Harry doth not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person or persons may KILL and DESTROY the said slave by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 29th day of June, 1850. JAMES T. MILLER, J. P. [Seal.]
W. C. BETTENCOURT, J. P. [Seal.]

ONE Hundred and Twenty five Dollars Reward will be paid for the delivery of the said HARRY to me at Tosnott Depot, Edgecombe county, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get him; or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his head.

He was lately heard from in Newbern where he called himself Henry Barnes (or Burns), and will be likely to continue the same name, or assume that of Copage of Farmer. He has a free mulatto woman for a wife, by the name of Sally Bozeman, who has lately removed to Wilmington, and lives in that part of the town called Texas, where he will likely be lurking.

Masters of vessels are particularly cautioned against harboring, or concealing the said negro on board their vessels, as the full penalty of the law will be rigorously enforced.
June 29th, 1850—[43-tf.] GUILFORD HORN.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(City of New York.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Myndert VanShich,	Caleb S. Woodhull,
David Austin,	Edwin D. Magan,
Ambrose C. Kingsland,	Enoch Dean,
Edwin J. Brown,	George D. Phelps,
Nath'l G. Bradford,	Daniel Burnett,
James VanNorden,	Silas C. Herring,
D. Austin Muir,	Lewis B. Loder,
John S. Williams,	Humphrey Phelps,
D. Henry Haight,	E. J. Anderson,
Edward Height,	John P. Brown,
Eleazur Parmley,	John P. Ware,
J. B. Herrick,	Denton Pearsall,
A. A. Alvod,	James C. Baldwin,
John A. Merritt,	Henry Stokes,
John S. Harriss,	George Webb,
Wm. J. Valentine,	David S. Mills, Jr.,
William K. Strong,	William Burger,
George Hastings.	

ALONZO A. ALVORD, *Pres't.*
C. Y. WEMPLE, *Secretary.*

This Company insures persons whilst traveling in public conveyances against *Accidental Injury or Death*, at rates not exceeding one cent per hour.

The person injured will receive from $200 to $500 according to the severity of the injury. This Company also insures all persons without regard to age, sex, or health, against DEATH BY ACCIDENT from any cause. Also, *Life Insurance on the Mutual Plan*, for a term of years or for life, whereby the person insured participates in the profits of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance received, and Accident Policies issued by EDWARD CANTWELL Attorney-at-Law, Agent, Wilmington, N. C. 20-17t

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I HAVE associated with me in business my brother, GABRIEL HOLMES, and in future the business will be conducted under the firm of O. & G. HOLMES.
Feb. 14, 1851] OWEN HOLMES.

General Notices.

An Act Concerning Pilots.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That all vessels, bound from sea to Cape Fear River, with the intention of taking a return cargo of Coal which has been mined in North Carolina, and actually takes a return cargo of Coal, shall not be compelled to pay Pilotage either at the Bar of the New Inlet, or at the main Bar of the Cape Fear River, or between the mouth of Cape Fear and the town of Wilmington: *Provided*, That such vessel, when coming in sight of said New Inlet or Main Bar, shall hoist a flag at her fore-top-mast-head, or such other place as shall be designated by the Commissioners of Navigation, and shall keep the same flying until said vessel has arrived at her place of mooring or anchorage, which said flag shall be of the dimensions of three square feet, with a white ground and black ball in the centre, and not less than one foot in diameter, and all vessels laden with Coal shall be exempt as aforesaid from all Pilot charges upon their hoisting said flag under way and outward bound from said River: *Provided*, They shall hoist said flag as soon as they unmoor or break ground, and shall keep the same flying till they pass the New Inlet or main Bar: *Provided further*, That no vessel having on board any incumbandise or freight except Coal, shall be entitled to the provisions and benefits of this act.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all river crafts upon said River of Cape Fear, engaged in the Coal trade, shall be exempt from any and all charges of Pilotage.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That any vessel coming in to said New Inlet or main Bar, upon said Cape Fear River, and hoisting said flag under false pretentions to avoid paying Pilotage, shall pay double Pilotage, to be recovered of the Captain or owners of said vessel, in the same manner that pilotage is now collectable, and the pilotage so collected shall be equally distributed among the Pilots of said main Bar or New Inlet.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws heretofore passed giving power to the Commissioners of Navigation in New Hanover county, to regulate pilotage so far as the same shall interfere with the provisions of this act, and no further, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all vessels engaged in the carrying of Coal on the coast of North Carolina, shall raise the flag designated in this act, by which the Pilots may know that their services are not required, on all occasions whenever the said vessels appear upon the coast of North Carolina.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 28th day of January, A. D., 1851.
J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act, which is on file in this office.
Given under my hand, this 8th day of February, 1851.
W. HILL, Secretary of State.
Feb. 21, 1851. (Commercial and Chronicle.) 24-4t

An Act to Amend the Eighty-eighth Chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Commissioners of Navigation for the Port of Wilmington shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered, from time to time, to make and establish all such rules and regulations, and to pass all such orders for the said Port as they may deem judicious, efficient, and necessary for the detection, apprehension or return of Slaves escaping or attempting to escape from said Port in vessels; and that such Commissioners of Navigation be further authorized and empowered to establish, and from time to time to alter and regulate, the charges and fees of the Pilots or Harbor Masters (as the case may be) of said Port, for any services required of them under any rules, regulations, or orders, made and established by such Commissioners of Navigation concerning the detection, apprehension, or return of Slaves attempting to escape as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That hereafter the Commissioners of Navigation of the Cape Fear shall be elected on the first Monday of May in each and every year, by the citizens who are entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons of the General Assembly of this State, who reside within the limits of the town of Wilmington; and said election shall be held by the High Sheriff of the county of New Hanover, under the same laws, rules, and regulations as the elections for members of the Legislature.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and that this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 28th day of January, A. D. 1851.
J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act, which is on file in this office.
Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1851.
W. HILL, Secretary of State.
Feb. 21, 1851 [Commercial and Chronicle.] 24-4t

STAVES WANTED.

THE undersigned wishes to purchase 200,000 White Oak Barrel Staves, and 50,000 White Oak or Ash Heading. They will be received at my Cooper Shops in this place, or on the bank of the River at any point between this place and Wilmington. A high price will be paid.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, Feb. 21. 1851 [obs] 24-3t

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

HAVING this day associated V. R. Peirson, Agent with me in the Boot and Shoe business, the business, hereafter, will be conducted in the form of Morehouse & Peirson, Ag't.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 18, 1851.
G. N. MOREHOUSE,
V. R. PEIRSON, Ag't.

N. B. Having made new arrangements in my business, it urges me to call on all those indebted to me for a settlement with as little delay as possible. The books of the old concern, must be closed up; and we expect in the course of a few weeks one of the most complete stocks ever brought to this market. GEO. N. MOREHOUSE.
Feb. 18th, 1851 24-3t

NOTICE.

I WILL once more remind those indebted to me, that I cannot and will not grant longer indulgence. To save cost you had better call and settle up. If you cannot pay the money, I will take notes, with good security, but would much rather have the cash, as I am in want of it.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-tf] OWEN HOLMES.

POST OFFICE STAMPS.—TO POSTMASTERS.

THE ADVERTISER, Postmaster at Pleasant Grove, Alleghany county, Maryland, is the first person in the United States who conceived and undertook extensively to publish the idea of furnishing all Post Offices in the country with cheap stamps. All stamps made by him are warranted equal or superior to any others that can be procured for the same price, and whenever any are sent out in any manner defective or unsatisfactory, duplicates will be forwarded, on notice, without extra charge. All who order a set of stamps, with a full set of *Changes* for dates, at only $2, (for thirty pieces,) shall be kept in stamps *ad libitum*. Full set, with one change, $1.

When stamps are neatly made with turned handles and screws—same style as the regular government P. O. stamps—durable, efficient, and warranted; price one to two dollars only, and special authority to send by mail free.

Address, "P. M., Pleasant Grove, Alleghany county, Maryland.

☞ Any editor publishing the above (with this note) three times, and sending a copy of the paper, shall receive credit for ten dollars in wood letter, or a ten dollar proof press—or, if preferred, a wood engraving, or an engraved newspaper head, of the above value, will be forwarded.
October 28th, 1850 23-3t

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and style of J. & W. JOHNSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm, will be required to make immediate payment to J. JOHNSON.

W. JOHNSON will continue business at the old stand until the 1st February next, when he will remove his stock of goods to his new store, at the corner of Fayetteville and Sycamore streets. JOSIAH JOHNSON,
WARREN JOHNSON.
Clinton, Jan'y 1st, 1851. 19-3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement. A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.

HOTCHKISS' VERTICAL WATER WHEELS.

J. E. TOOMER is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the Castings to any person who may desire to see them.

There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, and Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Wilmington, N. C., April 26, 1850 33-12m

FOR SALE.

BUGGY, Cart, and Wagon Iron Axles, of all sizes, by JAMES DAWSON & CO.
April 19, 1850 32-tf

STANDING COLLARS.—New style "3 ply" Standing Collars, just opened from our New York Manufactory.
SCOTT & BALDWIN,
Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber's plantation on Bear Marsh, Duplin county, on the 16th instant, **Five Head of Horses, viz:** Two Sorrel Horses, about 8 or 9 years old last Spring, each having a blaze in the forehead, and white hind feet; two Iron Gray Fillies, each two years old next Spring; and a Horse Colt, one year old next Spring. One of the Sorrel Horses was raised in Guilford county, and the other in Onslow county, and will probably make their way for one of those places.

A reasonable reward, and all expenses, will be paid to any person who will take up said Horses and return them to me; or any information concerning them will be thankfully received. BRYAN SOLLIS.
Bear Marsh, Duplin co., N. C., Feb. 28, 1850 25-tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Term, 1851.

John J. High and Bunberry High, vs. Daniel High. } Petition for partition of real estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Daniel High, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Witness, Thos. M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Whiteville, the second Monday of February, and in the seventy-fifth year of American Independence, A. D. 1851.
THOS. M. SMITH, Clerk.
Feb. 28, 1851 [Pr. fee, $4 38] 25-6t

NOTICE.—The subscriber having been elected Constable of the Upper Division of the town of Wilmington, will be ready to discharge the duties of his office, after the March Term of the County Court of New Hanover, which will take place on the 10th of March, 1851. JAMES BURCH.
Feb. 28, 1851. 25-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of WARD, MONTFORT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business will be adjusted by the Junior partner, Mr. WM. P. PELLETIER. G. J. WARD,
EDW'D W. MONTFORT,
WM. P. PELLETIER.
Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C., Sept. 14, 1850 2-tf

Office Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Comp'y,
MARION COURT HOUSE, Feb. 19th, 1851.

THE adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held at Marion Court House, S. C., on Wednesday the 12th of March 1851.

The requisite majority of stock not being represented at the annual meeting on the 29th of January last, compelled the meeting to adjourn until the above named day. To avoid such a contingency hereafter the Stockholders are requested to have their Stock represented either in person or by proxy. JOHN McRAE, Jr. Sec'y.
Feb. 21, 1851 24-3t

Office Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Comp'y,
MARION C. H., Jan. 30th, 1851.

AT the annual meeting of the Stockholdors of this Company, held at Marion C. H., on Wednesday and Thursday, January 29th and 30th, 1851, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the President and Directors be instructed to receive subscriptions of Stock until the adjourned meeting of the Stockholders, at parvalue, to be paid in advance, pledging the faith of the Company for the payment of six per cent interest annually, till the completion of the Road; reserving the right to mortgage the Road for the panyment of such amount of Bonds as they may hereafter think proper to issue."

JOHN McRAE, Jr., Sec'y.

John A. Taylor, H. Nutt and T. D. Walker, are appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions under the above resolution and to give proper receipts therefor.

W. W. HARLLEE, Pres't.

In conformity to the above resolution and appointment, Books of subscription are now open at the office of HENRY NUTT, on Front street, near the Railroad Depot, and will continue open until Saturday, 8th March next, to receive subscriptions under the above Resolution.

Capitalists seeking a good investment of their money, or friends of the enterprise, who desire its speedy completion, are invited to come forward and register their names at the earliest practicable moment. Communications on the subject may be addressed to H. NUTT.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23-4t

ROUND SHAVES! ROUND SHAVES!

L. WOOD continues to manufacture his unsurpassed patent Round Shaves, and keeps constantly on hand a full supply, at his shop on Water-street, Nutt's wharf, and at the Hardware Store of J. M. ROBINSON, No. 3, Front-street.

Axes repaired in the best manner, at the shortest notice.
L. WOOD.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan'y 3, 18-1 17-6m

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!

WE have just received our Fall supply of GUNS, comprising the largest and best assortment of **Single and Double, Bird, Duck and Deer Guns** ever offered in the State. Also, **Rifles, Pistols, Premium Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, &c.** POLLEY & HART.

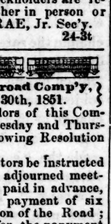
Guns repaired and made to order.
Oct. 4, 1850. 4-12m

LIST OF BLANKS.

County Court Writs;	Inspector's Certificates;
Superior do. do	Certificates of Justices attending Court;
County Court Subpœnas;	Marriage License;
Superior do. do.	Tax Receipts;
County Court Fi. Fa.;	Insolvent Notices;
Superior do. do.	Writs of Ejectment;
County Court Sci. Fa.;	Letters Testamentary;
Superior do. do.	Vendi. Exponas;
Apprentice Indentures;	Ca Sa; Land Deeds;
Letters of Administration;	do. Affidavits;
County and Superior Courts	Garnishee Notices;
Witness and Juror Tickets;	Checks, Cape Fear Bank;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;	do. Branch Bank of the
Commission to take Deposition	State;
County Court Execution;	Notes, negotiable at Bank;
Magistrate's do.	Administrator's Bonds;
Capias ad Respondendum;	Guardian do.
Overseer's Appointments;	Appeal do.
Peace, State, and Civil War-	Ca Sa do.
Notes of Hand; [rants;	Sh'ff Appearance do.
Attachments;	Constable's do.
State Recognizance;	Sheriff's Tax do.
Military Ca Sa;	Forthcoming do.
do. Execution;	Prosecution do.
Negro Bonds;	Crew Lists;
do. Bill of Sale;	

Any Blank wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with the utmost dispatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons requiring Blanks, or any other work in the printing line, would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.



MILL Saws, Pit Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, Circular Saws of extra thickness, and the improved graduated back Hand Saws, of all kinds and of the best quality, all made for, and warranted by, J. M. ROBINSON, who keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Rice and Corn Hoes; Turpentine and other Axes; L. Wood's Patent Round Shaves; best of English Strainer Cloths; and the heavy, fire-proof Pot Ware, the real *old time* article. All for sale cheap, at the *Southern* Hardware Store of J. M. ROBINSON, Late of Baltimore.

'Tis plain that Southern independence *is* to come of encouraging *Southern* institutions.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 3, 1851.

To Dealers and Consumers of Hardware.

THE entire stock of **Hardware** of Mr. LIPPITT is now for sale at cost and under at the Hardware Store of the subscriber. It consists in part of Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Frying Pans, and Pot Metal, (that is, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, &c.) This is an unusual chance for dealers and others to supply themselves cheap.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 29, 1850 12-tf
Chronicle, Aurora, and Intelligencer copy.

NEW TOBACCO, CIGAR, AND SNUFF STORE.

THE subscribers have taken the Store adjoining Messrs. POLLEY & HART'S, under Mozart Hall, where they intend keeping constantly on hand every variety of **Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff**, at wholesale, or in lots to suit purchasers, at such prices as will not fail to please.

Being connected with an established House in Baltimore, they are prepared to fill orders at the shortest notice. To the country trade they offer the strongest inducements.

☞ Call and test our articles and prices.
HATCH & BURBANK.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850 8-6m

FALL FASHIONS.

HATS, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes. The largest and best selected assortment of the above articles ever before offered in this market, may now be found at the Hat Store of C. MYERS. All persons in want of any of the above articles, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere or going North, as they have been selected with care to please his wholesale as well as retail customers.
Wilmington, N. C., August 23d, 1850.

Property at Public and Private Sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

ON the 10th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold, at Exchange Corner, in the town of Wilmington, that valuable plantation called HAIL POINT, lying in Brunswick county, on the west side of Cape Fear River, and opposite the mouth of Black River, containing 336 acres of Land, of which 136 is tide swamp and very fertile, 75 acres under bank and ditch; of the high land, there is a sufficient quantity cleared to produce provisions for the support of the hands employed. Also, a tract of Swamp Land lying between Black and the Northwest Rivers, commencing at the upper cut and running up the Northwest River, opposite to Pine Bluff Landing, thence across to Black River to the beginning, containing about 500 acres. Also, 300 acres Pine Land on the west side of Cape Fear River, opposite last described.

Persons wishing to purchase, can gain any information they may wish, relating to the above described lands, by calling on

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1851.

☞ See Fourth page.

☞ We will attend to the Observer and the Convention question in our next.

Congress.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the 25th, a bill was passed, directing the money collected in California prior to November, 1849, to be paid into the Treasury of the United States. The passage of this bill will put over $2,000,000 into the United States. The bill also appropriates $100,000 for the relief of overland emigrants; $175,000 for the expenses of the California Convention, and $200,000 for expenses incurred by that State before her admission into the Union. The River and Harbor bill was reported without amendment, and the Postage bill postponed.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, discussed the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bills. Various attempts were made to introduce tariff amendments, which were ruled out of order by the Speaker, and his decision sustained by the House. During the debate upon the bill appropriating $3,000,000 for the payment of the last Mexican Indemnity, Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, made an attack upon Mr. Webster, saying plumply that he would not entrust Mr. Webster with the making of the arrangements to pay the three millions of the Mexican Indemnity. He charged that, when Mr. Webster was called to take the office of Secretary of State, he entered into a negotiation, by which $25,000 was to be raised for him in State Street, Boston, and $25,000 in Wall Street, New York. Mr. Ashmun defended Mr. Webster from the charge brought by Mr. Allen, which was, in fact, that Mr. Webster had received $50,000 from certain brokers on condition of using the power of his official station for their benefit.

On Wednesday the Senate passed the cheap Postage bill, and the Post Office appropriation bill. The House passed the bill appropriating $3,180,000 for the payment of the last instalment of the Mexican Indemnity. During the debate on the passage of the bill, Mr. Allen re-iterated his charge against Mr. Webster, and Mr. Ashmun, on the authority of Mr. Webster, denounced the charge as an unqualified falsehood.

But little was done in the Senate on Thursday, the 27th ult. The House of Representatives was engaged in the discussion of the Army Appropriation bill, the amount of the estimates being very much reduced. The appropriation for armament of fortifications was stricken out, and other reductions made.

On Friday, the 28th ult., the Senate passed the joint resolution from the House, making land warrants assignable. It also discussed the Civil and Diplomatic Appropropriation bill, but without disposing of it. The House passed a joint resolution relieving Thomas Ritchie from the further performance of his printing contract, and awarding payment for the work done at one-half the prices of 1819, and authorizing his completing his contract on the same terms, provided he signify his assent within five days. The resolution will also pass the Senate. The House also passed the Army Appropriation bill as amended and reduced. Mr. Julian submitted a resolution for a committee of investigation upon the charge made against Mr. Webster. Objection being made, the resolution was not put from the chair.

On Saturday, the 1st, the Senate passed the bill abolishing constructive mileage, and then took up the River and Harbor bill, which was debated until 12 at night, when the Senate adjourned. Messrs. Clay, Ewing, and Borland, supporting the bill; Messrs. Jefferson Davis and Dawson opposing it, and Messrs. Cass, Bright, Foote, Douglas and Hamblin declareing that they would vote for it if reduced to the amount of the estimates furnished by the government, otherwise they would vote against it. Gen. Cass would support no appropriations for objects that are not of a strictly *national* character, and none without actual survey and estimates of the cost. To embark in a mad scheme of expenditures, dropping $50,000 here, and $20,000 there, without knowing *what* is to be done, or *how* it is to be done, and what it will cost, is a mere scheme for distributing money in favored districts.

On Monday, the 3d inst., and the last day of the session, the River and Harbor bill was taken up after some opposition. Several motions to amend and to postpone were lost. An amendment offered by Mr. Cass, providing that the money appropriated by the bill, should only be taken from such sum as may remain in the Treasury after deducting therefrom money already, or which may be appropriated to pay the expenses of the government, was lost by a tie vote. The contest on this bill in the Senate was continued until 1 o'clock in the morning, and several important appropriation bills had not then been reached. The French spoliation bill has been defeated.

The House passed the Post Office appropriation bill; the bill providing compensation for members of Congress, and the joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to place a ship-of-war at the disposal of Kossuth and the other Hungarian insurgents. The cheap postage bill, and the post-office appropriation bill have passed both Houses, and been signed by the President.

The Wind Up.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned at twenty minutes after four o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 4th instant. The fortification, river and harbor bill, and the French spoliation bill, together involving an expenditure of nine millions of dollars, have all been defeated. Good! The bills for the indemnification of Thomas Ritchie have also been lost.—We regret this for several reasons. The cheap postage bill, and all the general appropriation bills, including army and navy, civil and diplomatic, West Point, Mexican indemnity, postage appropriation post route, light house, etc., have been passed and signed by the President. All passed off smoothly, with the exception of the Clingman and Stanly difficulty, to which but little importance seems to be attached.

☞ Mr. Pierce has laid upon our table "The Queen's Necklace," a novel, by Dumas. We have merely looked into it, but it appears to be written in the author's usually readable style, and as the scene is laid in Paris, and in the Court of France, on the very eve of the Revolution, it presents an opportunity for a graphic portraiture of the manners and feelings of the people immediately before the occurrence of that great convulsion, of which, no doubt, the novelist has availed himself. For sale at the Bookstore; price $1.

Public Documents.—We are indebted to Messrs. Ashe, Clingman, and others, for several valuable public documents, speeches, &c.

☞ We are glad to find that the report of Mr. Ashe having been Mr. Stanly's second in the late ridiculous *Inge*-an mock duel, is contradicted.—Stanly was accompanied by Mr. Jones of Washington City, and Wm. Cost Johnson of Maryland; Inge by Gov. Brown and Jefferson Davis of Mississippi.

☞ The steamship City of Glasgow arrived at her wharf in Philadelphia on Monday, 3d instant, in 18 days from Liverpool. She brings 97 passengers and 600 tons of freight, but no later news.

Edgecombe.

The County Court of Edgecombe county was in session in Tarboro' last week, and we there enjoyed the pleasure of meeting many of our democratic brethren of that county. We have been kindly furnished with a report of the county business done, which will be found on the fourth page. We did not notice any business of public importance beyond that given. The attendance was not as large as we have seen at Court in other counties; indeed, it would seem that the people of Edgecombe are too much of a business population to attend Court, unless they actually have business there. The spirit of improvement is abroad upon the subject of agriculture, and we have no doubt that Edgecombe is ahead of any other county in the State in that respect, as we believe she is in wealth—certainly in disposable capital. By the way, we noticed on the landing on the Tar River, at Tarboro', an immense quantity of Rosin, which we were told had been hauled from, and in some cases across, the Railroad. We wish to take no part in the controversy upon the subject of the freights on this article, but we must say that we found a great deal of dissatisfaction existing among all classes upon the subject of freights generally—how well founded we will not pretend to say.

Tarboro' is quite a pretty village, and is said to be improving; of this we cannot speak, never having visited it before. An immense number of Northern papers are taken by patriotic gentlemen who stand up for Southern rights, but cannot take any North Carolina paper for want of time to read. This, of course, is their own business, but it looks a little inconsistent—not that we have any right to complain, for we have a very fair circulation in Edgecombe composed of good and true men, to which we last week received an accession of numbers.

There are several villages springing up along the line of the Railroad, the most considerable of which are Wilson and Rocky Mount. Having been accidentally left by the Cars at Rocky Mount, we availed ourself of the opportunity to walk down to the Falls of Tar River, and examine the Factory and Mills there. The water power is unlimited, and the situation is the finest we have seen in the State.—Indeed, we had no idea that the low country of Eastern North Carolina could show anything so bold and romantic. The River is crossed by a ledge of immense rocks, and by a dam constructed to send the water to the works, consisting of a saw mill, grist mill, cotton gin, and cotton factory, in active operation, belonging to Battle & Co.

We notice that the Telegraph posts are up some distance this side of Goldsboro', and the Tiron is being laid up at Rocky Mount, within 36 miles of the upper end of the Road.

☞ There has been a report current that the Senators from South Carolina had resigned their seats. This does not seem to be confirmed; but it is more than probable that they have expressed a determination not to return after the close of the session. Indeed, some remarks of Mr. Rhett, used in debate, give reason to suppose that such is his determination at least.

Backed Out.—Mr. Stanly, the hero of the bloodless Inge-an fight, has written a letter to the Editor of the North State Whig, declining to be again a candidate for re-election to Congress. Mr. Stanly is a prudent man, both in fighting bloodless duels and in declining when he stands no sort of chance. Were the pistols loaded, and was the coffee good?

☞ The Tennessee Democratic Convention, which met at Nashville on the 25th ult., resolved to abide by the compromise measures of the late Congress, *provided they are faithfully carried out.*

☞ After considerable discussion, it has been decided that gold shall continue a legal tender in France. This is a matter of some importance to the financial interests of the United States.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Attwood, the first nominee of the Democratic Convention of New Hampshire for Governor of that State, having been repudiated by the party on account of subsequent developments exhibiting his connection with the Free Soilers, has taken the stump on his own hook.

☞ One-eyed Thompson, a notorious character in New York, was arrested on Saturday for passing counterfeit money, and while in confinement poisoned himself by taking morphine.

☞ The Catholics are going to build a great cathedral at Washington City. It is estimated to cost a million, the money to be raised all over the world, and from the rest of mankind.

Another Scrape—On Stanly, on!—At 8 o'clock on Monday night, a rencontre took place in the hall of the House of Representatives between Messrs. Stanly and Clingman of this State. Some harsh words passed, and Clingman struck Stanly. The members rushed in between and separated them.—Stanly was somewhat scratched. It is thought that nothing will grow out of it, as Clingman is said to be a man who shoots.

United States Treasury.—The Treasury statement shows a net amount of public moneys in the Treasury subject to draft to be $14,222,261 25, of which $2,615,000 are in the Sub-Treasury, N. York, and $6,700,000 in the mint at Philadelphia.

☞ Senator Benton has been very seriously sick during the last week, but is said to be recovering.

Coal Depot.—The Deep River Mining and Transportation Company have purchased the site where the Phœnix Steam Saw Mill lately stood, at south part of the town, for $10,500—to be used as a Coal yard for loading vessels.—*Commercial.*

From the North Carolinian.

The Thirty-Second Congress.

Mr. Editor: I was pleased to see in your last issue, a short editorial, calling the attention of the Democracy of this District to the approaching Congressional election. I am happy to concur with you in opinion, that "if Mr. Ashe is generally the choice of the District there is no necessity for a convention." There is evidently no dissatisfaction (neither can there be any) with our present worthy, able, and efficient representative. The question with me is, will Mr. Ashe consent to become a candidate for re-election? If so, he is undoubtedly "the man."

The object of a Convention is to agree, to unite, to organize, to concentrate. Do we disagree? are we not united? are we disorganized? are we divided? If so, let us have a Convention. Let us meet in common council and select some gentleman whom "the people will delight to honor." But, sir, I hazard nothing in expressing the opinion that there has never been a time in the political history of this District, when our own party was more firmly united, than the present.

No man has ever more effectually succeeded in gaining the affections and abiding confidence of his constituents, than our present representative, Mr. Ashe. Then why the necessity or reason of Convention?—Let Mr. Ashe be consulted, and solicited to consent to a re-election; if he consents, his re-election is certain. His constituents will feel themselves peculiarly favored in having it in their power to return to our National Legislature one who so well deserves their confidence and approbation, by having with vigilance and ability, guarded their rights, their interests, and their honor. ROBESON.

Lumberton, Feb. 25, 1851.

Paupers in Massachusetts.—The State pauper account for 1850, shows the whole number for the year, to have been 25,981, of whom 16,058 were State paupers, 12,334 foreigners, 10,816 from England and Ireland; 1891 of them came into the commonwealth within the year and 675 have become an expense to Boston within the year. The number relieved or supported by Boston, during the year, has been 8092, of whom 5622 are from England and Ireland, and 496 from other foreign countries.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors—Some *wise one*, writing over the signature of "*Stockholders*," in the *Wilmington Commercial* of 8th February, has made an assault upon myself and others who have dared to express an opinion upon the subject of freights, the injustice and malignity of whose remarks are only equaled by the fallacy of his assertions, and the impotency of arguments to sustain them.

He opens his *destructive fire*, as he supposes, under the following *general* orders:

"We have noticed with no little surprise the several attacks made upon the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company in the Commercial, and more particularly by a "Distiller," in the North Carolina Telegraph. By their showing, these gentlemen, whose interests are intimately identified with the welfare of the Road and the town of Wilmington, are pursuing a course diametrically opposed to the prosperity of both."

From the above, it may be seen that this plural gentleman, Mr. "*Stockholders*," set out to induce the "impression," if possible, that I had, in my article in the Telegraph of 31st January, made an *attack* "upon the President and Directors of the Road." I challenge him to prove, from the article, that I have done any such thing, even by implication, unless they are *de facto* the Company. I had supposed the Stockholders, in *general* or in *special* meeting, representing a constitutional majority of the stock, *alone* had the *right* or the *power* to authorize such changes as are calculated to affect seriously and prejudicially the interests of the Road; and, if this supposition is not correct, why should "the President, in his report to the last annual meeting of the Stockholders," have said, "this article, Rosin, is carried at less than the actual cost of transportation to the Company?" It is clearly evident from this statement, made by the President to the Stockholders at their "last annual meeting," that *he*, the President, *then* believed the power rested *solely with them* to make the change or not; and friend "*Stockholders*" must, I think, have been either a little stupid, or a great knave, else he would have withheld this part of the President's report, which is proof positive that such were not only the President's views and understanding of the whole subject, but that he had officially brought it to the notice of the Stockholders in their legislative capacity, and commended it, as strongly as he could, to their consideration and action.

Now can any one be so dull as not to see that, after charging me "particularly" with having attacked the President and Directors of the Road, "*Stockholders*" openly and wantonly assails them *himself*, by bringing forward the President's report to prove that the subject of an increase of freights had been properly laid before the Stockholders at the proper time, and showing that they passed over the recommendation, and the whole *subject*, without a respectful notice, by informing the public that "they, the President and Directors, saw fit to increase the rates on Rosin?" He first proves, if he proves anything, that the President and Directors had no right to change the rates of freight, and then shows that they done it upon their own responsibility, after the attention of the Stockholders had been called to the subject, and after *they* had refused to authorize the change or increase recommended.

And now, Mr. "*Stockholders*," who is it that has made the "several attacks upon the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company?" By whose "showing" is it that "these gentlemen, whose interests are intimately identified with the welfare of the Road and the town of Wilmington, are pursuing a course diametrically opposed to the prosperity of both?" And on whose testimony is it that the public are to believe the Stockholders attached so little importance to the statements of the President, in reference to carrying Rosin, as to regard them with the consideration of perfect silence and inaction? Well may the President, and his incomparable advocate and executioner, "*Stockholders*," exclaim, *who hath believed our report!*

This gentleman insists that "one class of customers should not be taxed for the benefit of another," while he insinuates that the friends of reduction are not willing the freight should be reduced on any other article save Rosin. Except upon the same principle by which he arrives at all his other false deductions, I cannot "conceive" how he came to this conclusion in reference to my own views, after reading my article in the Telegraph, and on account of which he lavishes on me the unqualified praises of his stereotyped epithets, which, by the way, comport most admirably with his dignity and position.

He says, "we cannot conceive why Distillers on the line of the Road should be more highly favored than all others of its customers—or why other species of freight should be taxed to enable the Road to carry Rosin at a rate which it could not otherwise afford." He does not show, nor can he even show, that "Distillers on the line of the Road" have yet been thus "highly favored;" nor can he prove that Rosin has ever been carried at the expense of other "species of freight," or for less than a paying rate. His figures prove as conclusively that the moon is made of green cheese, as that the Road ever lost money by carrying Rosin.

I saw it stated in the *Commercial*, and I have an idea upon whose authority the statement was based, that the average cost of transportation on Railroads in the United States, was about 2½ cents per ton per mile. This estimate, of course, includes all kinds of freight—the cost of heavy freight is, therefore, certainly much less per ton than light freight. The cost of carrying Naval Stores on this Road cannot exceed 2 cents per ton per mile; yet it is a fact, that from Strickland's Depot, 47½ miles from Wilmington, within a very small fraction of 9 cents per ton per mile is charged for carrying Spirits Turpentine, and about 5 cents per ton per mile for Rosin. On the Western Railroad, from Albany to Boston, a distance of 220 miles, 18¼ cents per barrel is charged for carrying flour, the freight having been reduced on that article from 31¼ cents.

There are a great many rich and nice things in his article yet untouched, which I choose to reserve for future enjoyment; but the temptation held out by the following is perfectly irresistible—its spice of sarcasm and wit is really refreshing—here it is:

"We are sure these correspondents are disinterested beings, probably Stockholders on the one hand and Agents or Distillers on the other—the one interest counteracting the other, thus producing a neutrality, otherwise we would believe they were actuated by motives of self-interest."

I have some curiosity to know whether it would be safe to apply the same analogy of reasoning to the "motives" which "actuated" the President and Directors in fixing the rates of freight on "Turkeys," "Ducks," and "Fowls." I see by reference to the freight list, that 23 cents is all that is charged for carrying a dozen *big fat Turkeys* from Barden's to Wilmington. One dozen Turkeys will take up more than three times as much space as one barrel of Rosin, and the freight on a barrel of Rosin from the same place is 42 cents. Wonder if "the welfare of the Road and the town of Wilmington," and the "counteracting interest" conceived in the prospect of a nice baked Turkey for dinner, produced so equitable a "neutrality" in the conflicting "motives" which "actuated" the worthy President and Directors in their "late adjustment of the rates of freight!" Eh?

DISTILLER.

Resolutions in favor of the compromise measures, have been unanimously adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Connecticut.

For the Journal.

Lumberton and Wilmington Plank Road.

It is proposed to run a Plank Road from Lumberton to Dunham's Landing, on the Cape Fear River, the distance would be about fifteen miles, (or at any other landing that might be nearer or better.) The route is level and covered with pine forest. The cost would be about $15,000. A road of this kind would make Lumberton quite a commercial little place, for merchants could then stop all the valuable trade that now goes through to Fayetteville.—Because the merchants of Lumberton could then give Fayetteville prices for all the farmers' produce, and sell the farmers iron, salt, molasses, and every other article at Fayetteville prices, if not a little cheaper. This would make a great revolution in the trade of this part of the country, and would certainly benefit Wilmington greatly, because all our trade would pour directly into her port.

We then say to the people of Wilmington, help us to build the Road; it will benefit you as much, or more than us.

Let us start subscription papers, and see what can be got, and have everything ready by the next session of the Legislature, then get a charter granting us the right of way, and the Road can soon be in use.

Will Mr. Fulton publish the above for the cause of Plank Roads, and forward me a number of his paper, containing the same, and oblige an unknown friend. N. A. T.

Lumberton, March 1, 1851.

Proceedings of Eureka Lodge, (Miss.,) on the death of Joshua James, Sr.

At the residence of O. P. Borum, his son-in-law, on the 19th inst., Joshua James, in the 71st year of his age.

The subject of this obituary was born Sept. 20, 1780, in the county of New Hanover, N. C.

When Mr. James was but six months old, his father fell a martyr for freedom's cause, while in his country's service, by violent Tory hands. Not only thus deprived of the watching care of a father at so early an age, his mother was robbed of her little moiety by the depredations of the British and Tories—and was thus forced to struggle through many difficulties to educate and support his fatherless offspring. Thus cradled in the nursery of trials and deprivations, he learned to grapple with the strong hand of circumstances, which characterized his line of conduct through life.

He resided at Wilmington, N. C., until 1840, where he held offices of trust and honor, both under the State and Federal government.

In 1840, he removed to Mississippi, where he principally resided until his death. He lost his wife in 1845, with whom he lived happy for more than forty years.

As a man and a mason—as a father and a husband—as a master and friend, he was unexceptionable. His whole life was a happy comment on the dignity of human nature. He left four sons and two daughters, with their children to mourn the loss of a noble and generous ancestor. But, friends and relations of the deceased, hush your mourning and lamentations, for we hear the voice of the Prophet of Patmos, saying: "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

He was buried with the honors of his peculiar order, and expressive of the esteem in which he was held, Eureka Lodge, No. 61, of which he had been a member, passed the following preamble and resolutions unanimously:

Whereas, information having reached this Lodge, of the death of our beloved brother, Joshua James, and of his request to be buried with Masonic honors,

Resolved, That this Lodge form a procession, and perform the ceremonies of the funeral obsequies, in honor of our beloved brother, Joshua James.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, as a token of respect and brotherly love, for our worthy deceased brother.

Resolved, That in the death of our worthy brother, masonry has furnished "a perfect ashler" to the great grand Architect of the universe, for the building of a Temple, "our house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens."

Resolved, That his death has produced a void in our midst, which nothing but a fond recollection of his virtues, and a hope of his eternal gain can fill.

Resolved, That we retrospect his life with a "chaity" that cherishes a warm reminiscence of his good qualities, as worthy of our approbation and institution.

Resolved, That, though he was ripe for immortality, yet we sorrow for his absence, and as brothren in grief, we sympathise with his bereaved relatives. T

Richland, Jan. 28, '51.

The Mint.

COINAGE IN FEBRUARY, 1851.

Pieces.	Gold.	
228,049	double eagles	$4,560,980
133,326	quarter "	333,315
188,702	gold dollars	188,702
550,077	pieces	$5,082,997
	Silver.	
105,000	dimes	10,500
100,000	half dimes	5,000
	Copper.	
1,686,610	cents	16,861
2,441,657		5,115,358

By the 15th of the present month it is confidently expected that all deposits will be paid promptly upon the ascertainment of their value. The present paying points extends to deposit No. 1,958, inclusive.

The gold bullion deposited for coinage during February was from California $2,860,000; Others sources 140,000; Total $3,000,000.

The silver coinage deposited for coinage during the same period was $7,700.

The following is the state of the sub-treasury:

Jan. 31, 1851	Balance	$327,134 61
Feb. 28,	*Receipts.*	
	Customs	$347,524 47
	P. Office moneys	11,840 66
	Miscellaneous	1,260 27
		$360,625 40
Feb. 28,	*Payments.*	
	Treasury drafts	$112,954 19
	P. Office warrants	32,626 83
	Int. on loans, &c	10,617 50
		$156,198 52
Balance Feb. 28, 1851		531,561 49

The New York Herald despatch of Wednesday runs thus:

"The quarrel between Messrs. Allen and Ashmun, in the House, was resumed to-day. The scene was exciting, and the belligerents were bitter and personal.

"The facts appear to be that Mr. Webster wrote to the sub-treasurer, Mr. Haven, that he had been offered the State Department, but could not accept it unless his friends would make up what he would sacrifice pecuniarily by accepting. Mr. Haven showed the letter to Collector Greely, who, at the time, told its contents to Mr. Otis, a member from Maine, who was present. Mr. Otis has divulged the matter to congressmen. It is whispered that Peter Harvey brought on the Boston fund, and A. G. Benson the New York fund. However, the whole affair amounts to nothing more than an abolition attempt to get up a break down. Messrs. Clay, Douglas, and other Senators, and Mr. Fletcher Webster, were in the House listening to the quarrel."

[Mr. Haven denies, unequivocally, that he ever received any such letter or intimation from Mr. Webster, and Mr. Greely denies as positively that Mr. Haven ever shew him any such letter, or that he ever held any such conversation with Mr. Otis as is imputed to him in the above report.]

Ill Feeling in Boston.

The conduct of the disaffected in Boston, who seek, by proscribing the public officers whenever a mistake is made in arresting the wrong man on a fugitive slave warrant, is to be deplored exceedingly. The U. S. District Attorney, Lunt, has been sued, in this way, for false and malicious prosecution, by Benton, the Salem barber, and the damages laid at $10,000. As Mr. Lunt acted, in the line of his office, and to the best of his knowledge, the case, when it comes to trial, will be practically kicked out of court; but, in the meantime, he is subjected to considerable expense and not a little annoyance. The Deputy U. S. Marshal, Commissioner Carts, and various Boston constables have been sued on behalf of Shadrach Simmons, for assault and battery, or for false imprisonment, according to the parts played by the defendants under the writ. The object of these prosecutions is plain. The enemies of law and order seek, by this system of petty annoyance, to intimidate the federal officers in discharging their duty; and virtually to abrogate the fugitive slave bill, at least as regards Boston.—But the wicked plot will not succeed. The Government will stand by the federal officers, and not permit them to suffer for having been faithful: it would be a recreant government, indeed, if it did not. The law, while *it is* the law, *must* be executed; and executed it will be. What will follow if it is not, was eloquently foretold by the Hon. Edward Everett, in the speech which we lately published. Let that warn us all!—*Phil. Bulletin.*

Population of the United States.

The Washington Intelligencer of Tuesday says:—We are indebted to the kindness of the Superintendent of the Census for the following table of the population of the United States, as near as can be ascertained at present from the certificates of the Marshals; the ratio of representation and number of Representatives to each State which that amount of population will give; the fractions left to each State, &c,

States.	Free Population.	Slaves.	No. of Representatives and frac.
Maine,	582,026		6 22,970
N. Hampshire,	318,003		3 38,475
Massachusetts,	994,724		10 62,964
Vermont,	314,322		3 34,794
Rhode Island,	147,549		1 54,373
Connecticut,	370,913		3 91,385
New York,	3,098,318		33 24,010
New Jersey,	489,988	52	5 24,019
Pennsylvania,	2,341,204		25 11,804
Ohio	1,981,940		21 25,244
Indiana,	990,268		10 58,198
Wisconsin,	305,596		3 26,068
Michigan,	397,576		4 24,872
Illinois,	850,000		9 11,416
Iowa,	192,000		2 5,684
California,	200,000		2 13,684
Maryland,	492,661	90,355	5 80,994
Virginia,	940,000	460,000	13 4,712
North Carolina,	575,000	288,000	8 2,640
South Carolina,	280,000	350,000	5 24,120
Georgia,	535,000	365,000	8 28,592
Florida,	45,000	22,000	1
Alabama,	440,000	330,000	6 78,994
Mississippi,	300,000	320,000	5 26,120
Louisiana,	250,000	200,000	3 90,472
Texas,	120,000	50,000	1 56,824
Arkansas,	150,000	45,000	1 83,824
Missouri,	590,000	91,547	6 85,272
Tennessee,	800,000	250,000	18 17,240
Kentucky,	782,000	211,000	9 70,016
Delaware,	90,277	2,332	1
			222

ENTIRE POPULATION.

	Free.	Slaves.
Free States,	13,574,797	
Slave States,	6,409,938	3,075,234
Districts and Territories,	197,985	3,500
	20,182,720	3,078,734

The entire representative population is about 21,710,000. The ratio of representation will be about 93,170.

As the law of the 22d May, 1850, determines the number of Representatives at 233, and as but 222 of these are provided for in the foregoing table, without taking them from fractions it will be necessary to select from the States eleven having the largest fractions, to each of which are to be assigned a Representative, to make up the entire number.

These States entitled to Representatives for such fractions will most probably be New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Kentucky—11.

The States which gain, irrespective of the fraction, will be Pennsylvania, 1, Illinois 2, Mississippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 1—6.

The States which gain, in all, are, as follows, viz: Arkansas 1, Indiana 1, Illinois 2, Massachusetts 1, Mississippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 2, Pennsylvania 1—10.

The following States lose, viz: Maine 1, New Hampshire 1, New York 1, North Carolina 1, South Carolina 2, Vermont 1, Virigina 2, Rhode Island 1.

The free States gain six members and lose five.—The slave States gain four and lose five.

From the Franklin (Ia.) Examiner.

The Great Indian Cave.

I last week visited a newly discovered cave in Crawford county, Indiana. It is on the right bank of Blue river. For magnificence and beauty of scenery, it promises, when fully explored, to rival even the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. The Epsom Salt Cave, known for nearly half a century, and successfully worked for saltpetre and salts many years since, is about two miles long, and in some places forty or fifty feet wide, and seventy-five feet high; but has nothing peculiarly interesting in it, except a beautifully fluted column, some twenty-five feet in diameter and twenty-five or thirty feet high, all of stalactic matter.

Entering this cave under a jutting rock near the brow of a lofty hill, and descending for about a quarter of a mile, at an angle of thirty or forty degrees, we entered a small door, and after stooping rather uncomfortably for sixty yards, found ourselves in a large open cave, or bat-room, in which tens of thousands of these little animals hang suspended from the rocks in large clusters, like bees in swarming.—Farther on, sticks, the size of hoop-poles, hickory bark, charcoal and bare-footed human tracks were discovered, which must have remained there for a long time, at the door to this part of the cave was so blocked up with rocks when first discovered that a man could not possibly pass. We soon entered an avenue forty feet wide, and varying in height from ten to sixty feet—the ceiling as smoothed and beautiful as if finished by the trowel, then suddenly changing, presents the appearance of diversified hanging drapery, and of spotless white. Then again the naked rocks appear. At the end of this avenue we found ourselves at the foot of a rocky pyramid, up which we climbed some sixty feet, and on the top of which stand two beautiful stalactities some five feet high, eighteen inches in diameter, and as white as the purest Indian marble; and when viewed by the dim light of our candles, presented a strong contrast with the grey walls of lime stone rock. An oblong canopy, some forty or fifty feet high, is here hung with beautiful stalactites, suspended from the ceiling. We now found it necessary to crawl upon our faces, "snake it" for about twenty feet, when we came into an avenue wide and high. Turning suddenly to the left, we found ourselves in the midst of scenery of surpassing and exquisite beauty. The entire walls are covered with an incrustation of sulphate of lime, crystalized so as to glisten like ten thousand diamonds in the light. Some of these crystals, a foot in length, an inch wide, and thick as a table knife blade, grew upon this base in a thousand diversified forms. Upon a projecting rock at one side of the avenue, great numbers had broken by their weight, and were lying in great profusion at the bottom of the cave. These formations, like the base upon which they grew, are sulphate, and white as the driven snow. Others resembling glass, form upon the ceiling as well as the floor, from an inch in diameter to the length and size of a common knitting needle, and even smaller. The incrustation is frequently an inch thick, but more generally from an eighth to a quarter of an inch thick.—Much of it has fallen to the floor, and is crushed under the feet of the visitors, and the place it occupied on the ceiling is being replaced by new formations. But I am utterly unable to describe it. It must be seen to be appreciated, or any correct idea formed of its beauty.

We visited many rooms with spacious domes and stalactites of every imaginable size and form. In one apartment the water finds its way over a large range of projecting rocks, and the stalactite matter is formed in folds and blades like extended honey combs, and hangs like drapery around the sides of the room. Upon the bottom is formed a great number of little pools of every form, elevated upon the floor like basins or troughs—the rim of each being perfectly level and inclined inward, the stone which forms the basin being not thicker than a paste board.

I spent three days in this wonderful hole in the ground—say seven hours each day. The first two days were spent in examining and exploring, and I think we must have traveled at least one mile per hour, or fourteen miles in two days. The third day, I re-visited the most interesting parts to procure specimens for geological investigation. I had forgotten to say that saltpetre and epsom salts are found in various parts, in large quantities; and I procured a lump of salt of half a pound weight, quite pure.—We ventured a mile at least further than any other had even gone before, and left it for others still to prosecute. A quite transparent eyeless crawfish which we found, was not the least interesting thing we saw.

The entrance to the cave belongs to Henry P. Rathrack, a wealty and generous gentleman, who cheerfully rendered us every facility for examining the cave, and attended us as guide. I have no doubt when it is fully explored and surveyed, it will prove to be one of the wonders of Hoosierdom.

Very respectfully, S. BUTLER.

The most graphic description of Free Soilers, Abolitionists, &c., that we have seen, is in one of the resolutions adopted by a Democratic meeting at Andover, where they are alluded to as a class—"wrapped in the clouds of a false philanthropy, and smitten with the terrors of dubious conscience, they stand between earth and heaven, not knowing which to choose, without being exactly satisfied with either."

Public Printing.—The senitor editor of the Star has contracted to print the Acts and Resolutions of the last General Assembly; and the editor of the Register to print the Journals, and the Documents for the next session.

Slave Case Extraordinary.

In that religo-politico, slave-law-hating paper in New York, "*The Independent*," edited by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, he has allowed his prejudice to get him into a tight place, whence he cannot well escape, without getting very generally laughed at by the whole country. The circumstances are given below. Mr. Beecher had penned an article intended to be severer than usual against the "atrocious bargain"—in the course of which he expressed himself as follows:

"We have stated a supposed case. Look at a real one, as the telegraph last week reported it. A woman has lived many years in Cincinnati; has hardly been known to be colored at all; but is claimed by a man from the South as his 'property;' is sworn to as such, and is carried off to her fate. 'Her price,' it is significantly added, 'is three thousand dollars.' And the insatiate lusts of the man who can afford it are to be gratified on this lovely and defenceless woman, under the shelter of the law which our government executes; under the very shadow of the flag which the nation makes honored!

"And yet we are told to 'be quiet' under this; and she is told that she must not resist! Is there a man on earth, who ever knew the love of a sister, whose blood ever bounded at the kiss of the loved, who does not know that this is false?—who does not know that the right of self-preservation strikes deeper here than the obligation to maintain what is called 'civil order.' Verily, it would seem that the very wires that bore the intelligence to us, must have trembled like a pulse that throbs with horror, under the burden of the news! that every breeze along their course must have howled their contempt for a nation that endures this!"

And now for the cream of the joke:—

"We clip the above, says the Rochester American, from the Independent, a religo-Abolition Journal in New York, as a most beautiful instance of misplaced sympathy. The writer, who, by the way, is one of the most eloquent preachers in 'the city of churches,' has been unable to express his indignation and hate in terms sufficiently strong, when his premises are hypothetical, and he borrows thunder from the 'lightning line,' and has a fair field for eloquent declamation and fine writing.

"It is only necessary to state that the 'Case' so eloquently depicted above, is a Telegraph humbug, the creation of some Western wag, and relates to nothing else than the extradition of Powers' "Greek Slave" to the Southern gentleman who drew it as a prize in the Art Union! Doubtless the howl of joy set up by Abolitionists at the prospect of such a magnificent opportunity for 'Buncombe elocution,' will taper off into a most heart rendering *diminuendo* squeak, when it discovers that this 'lovely and defenceless woman' is as safe under the American flag as if she were double marble."

Diamonds.

The diamonds prepared for general use are fashioned in three different ways, *viz: brilliants*, *rose* and *table*, depending for their classification on the form and number of their faces. The brilliants are cut with many faces, flat top, and pointed back, and are the most used. The rose diamonds are also cut with many surfaces, The table diamonds have both upper and under surfaces flat, and edges bevelling from each surface to the centre of the edge. The superior brilliancy of the diamond to all other stones is owing to its hardness.—The rays of light being unable readily to penetrate it, are reflected from its surfaces.

The following are the principal colors or shades of the diamond: namely, yellowish, yellowish-green, clove-brown, bluish, brownish-black, orange, rose-red, and colorless. The colorless are the most valuable.—When burned in oxygen gas, the combination is found to be carbonic acid gas; hence the diamond is known to be pure carbon.

Diamonds are valued by the *carat*. A carat is four grains, or a little over three grains, Troy weight. The present value of diamonds—and the price fluctuates very little—weighing one carat, of the *first water*, that is, of the purest and best kind, is about fifty dollars; of a half carat, from eighteen to twenty dollars; of a quarter of a carat, from six to eight dollars; of one-eighth, or a quarter of a grain, from three to four dollars, and under this weight, from thirty-two to thirty-five dollars a carat, more or less in number making a carat.

There is a great disproportion between the value of large and small diamonds, the price increasing in a much greater proportion than the weight. Thus a diamond weighing one carat, and valued at fifty dollars, would be worth, weighing two carats, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; the additional carat, being one and a half the value of a stone of one carat, and one weighing three carats, two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents; the additional carat (seventy-five dollars) and half the amount with the value of a stone of two carats making this sum; and so on, adding one half to the additional carat, till a diamond, weighing sixteen carats, would come to about *thirty thousand dollars*: whereas sixteen diamonds, weighing one carat, each, would be worth eight hundred dollars. This mode of computation, however, holds good only with regard to small, or moderate sized stones—stones under twenty carats. For diamonds over this weight there appears to be no fixed standard of value, the price depending on the competition of the purchasers.

The Pitt, or Regent diamond, belonging to the crown jewels of France, though not so large as some others, is considered, owing to its perfect transparency, one of the most beautiful diamonds in the world, and is valued at *two millions of dollars*, though it was bought originally for one hundred thousand pounds sterling. This diamond was placed by Napoleon in the hilt of his sword. It weighs one hundred and sixty carats, and is about as large as a common sized walnut. Three or four other large sized diamonds are all that have as yet been found. One belonging to the Rajah of Mettan, weighing three hundred and sixty-seven carats; another in the posession of the Great Mogul, of two hundreed and eighty carats; and one belonging to Portugal, of one hundred and fifteen carats.

Diamonds are found in India

Supreme Court.

Opinions have been delivered in the following cases:

By PEARSON, J. In Hardy v. Williams, from Bertie; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in State v. Jones, from Anson; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in State v. Cherry, from Martin, directing the judgment to be affirmed. Also, in Hathaway v. Floyd, from Chowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Adams v. Hickorynut Turnpike Company, from Guilford, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Tilghman, from Craven, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Ormond v. Moye, from Greene, affirming the judgment. Also, in Wilson v. Purcell, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment. Also, in McLeod v. Kirkham, from Moore, affirming the judgment. Also, in Green and wife v. Stevens, in equity from Sampson, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Knight v. Bunn, in equity from Nash, declaring that the note to D. A. T. R. is not secured by the deed. Also, in Smith v. Davenport, in equity from Henderson, declaring that the bill of sale was intended as a mortgage and directing a reference. Also, in Powell v. McDonald, in equity from Richmond, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Paul v. Baker, from Halifax. Also, in Devereux v. Burgwyn, from Northampton, affirming the judgment. Also, in Mills v. Williams, from Rutherford, affirming the judgment. Also, in Wharton v. Hopkins, from Guilford, affirming the judgment. Also, in Downey v. Bullock, in equity from Granville, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Ballenger v. Jadings, in equity from Guilford, decree for plaintiff. Also, in Ward v. Turner, in equity from Martin, reversing the decree with directions.

An Outrage in Court.

On the 20th of Feb'y, whilst Wake County Court was in session, an outrage occurred in the Court-House which has excited the deepest indignation of our citizens. The Constable of the Court and City, Mr. James H. Murray, was sitting within the bar, when John Williamson came up behind him and struck him with all his force, with a rock which he held in his hand, stunning and felling him to the floor. Williamson was immediately seized by the Clerk, Mr. Marriott, and held until the Court ordered him to prison.

This outrage is the more atrocious from the fact, that Williamson had just been compelled by the Court to give bond to keep the peace towards Mr. Murray, who had only dealt with him previously as an officer in the discharge of his duty. Mr. Murray was conveyed to his residence in a carriage, and was immediately attended by Doctors Hill and F. J. Haywood. We are glad to learn that his skull is not fractured, though his head is cut through to the bone.

Such an outrage, perpetrated on a worthy officer of the law, and under the very eye of the Court, calls for the heaviest punishment which that Court can inflict. Williamson is noted for his profligate and desperate disposition, and is the very character of whom an example ought to be made at this time, for the good of the community.

On Saturday, Williamson was held to bail in the penal sum of $5000 to make his appearance at the next term of our Superior Court. He was further sentenced to two months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $50, for the contempt of Court.

Raleigh Standard.

What can be the Matter?—I'll call upon the Doctor.

A wealthy manufacturer from the west of Scotland, while at Edinburgh on business, called upon Dr. Gregory for his advice. He was a man of middle stature, rather corpulent, with a rosy complexion, and whose exterior altogether spoke the comfortable liver. After seating himself, the following dialogue ensued:

Gentleman. Well, Dr. Gregory, I ha' come up to Edinbro' in the way o' business, and I just thought I would take your advice about my health.

Doctor. Your health, sir? What's the matter with you?

Gent. I'm not just sae weel i' the stomach as I'd like to be.

Dr. The stomach! I suppose you are a drunkard or a glutton then, sir?

Gent. Na, na, Dr. Gregory, ye canna sa that, ye canna sa that, ye maun ken that I'm a sober mon and a temperate mon, and a deacon of the kirk, as my worthy father was afore me.

Dr. Let us see. What do you eat and drink?—What do you take for breakfast?

Gent. I take coffee or tea, wi' toast, and a fresh egg, or a bit o' salmon, though I have na much appetite for breakfast.

Dr. Yes; and then you take something by way of lunch between breakfast and dinner?

Gent. I canna say I care ower much about the lunch, but can take a bit o' bread and cheese, and a glass of ale, if it be there, but canna say I care ower much about it.

Dr. Well, what do you eat for dinner?

Gent. O, I'm not very particular, tho' I maun sa I like my dinner.

Dr. I suppose you take soup first?

Gent. Yes, but I canna say I like my soup.

Dr. And a glass of porter or brandy with it?

Gent. Yes, I like a glass o' something with the soup.

Dr. And then you have fish or beef and mutton with vegetables?

Gent. Yes.

Dr. And a glass of ale or porter with them?

Gent. Yes, I take a glass o' ale now and then, wi' my meat.

Dr. And then you have boiled fowl and bacon, or something of that sort. I suppose?

Gent. I maun say I like a bit o' fowl and bacon now and then.

Dr. And a glass of something with them?

Gent. Yes.

Dr. And after the fowl you have pudding?

Gent. I'm na fond of pudding, but I can take a bit, if it be there.

Dr. And you must drink wine with the pudding?

Gent. I canna take ower much o' the wine; but if I ha' a friend wi' me, I take a glass or so.

Dr. And then you have cheese or nuts?

Gent. Yes, the gude wife is ower fond o' them, but I canna say I care much about them.

Dr. But you take a glass of wine or two with your nuts?

Gent. Yes, a glass or two.

Dr. Well, you do not finish your dinner without whiskey punch?

Gent. I find my dinner sets better on my stomach with a little punch, so I take a glass or so.

Dr. And you have tea, I suppose?

Gent. Yes, I maun take my tea wi' the gude wife.

Dr. And a glass of something with it?

Gent. Yes, I can take a bit o' something if it be there.

Dr. But you do not go to bed without your supper?

Gent. Na, na, Gregory, I canna say I like to gang to bed without my wee bit o' supper.

Dr. And what do you eat for supper?

Gent. O, a bit o' anything, bit o' salmon, or boiled tongue, or cold fowl.

Dr. And a glass of something with it.

Gent. Yes.

Dr. And can you go to bed without a night cap of hot punch?

Gent. I maun say I sleep better for a glass o' hot punch, though I canna say I'm ower fond of the habit.

Dr. Well, sir, you're a fine fellow! You come to me with a lie in your mouth, and tell me you are a sober man, and a temperate man, and a deacon of the kirk, as your worthy father was before you; and you make yourself out, by your own statement, to be a glutton, and a wine bibber, and a whiskey tippler, and a beer swiller, and a drinker of that most abominable of all compositions, called punch. Go home, sir, and reform yourself, and become temperate in your eating and drinking, and you will have no need of my advice.

When Clarke asked in Sweden what became of a woman who fell down the shaft of an iron mine that he visited—"Became of her?" said the man to whom he put the question, striking his hand at the same time forcibly upon his thigh, "she became a pancake!

A man lately sued another in the county court of Lincolnshire, England, for having shaved one side of his face and head while he was drunk, and the practical joker had to pay 20 shillings damages and costs for his trick.

According to a statistical comparison of 9000 cases of suicide which have occurred at Paris during the space of 34 years, it appears that premeditated suicide generally take place there about the break of day, or during the night; and that unpremeditated or impulsive suicide, occurs mostly during the day time. Children, old men and women, for the most part, commit suicide by hanging or suffocation. The greatest number of suicides occur from the age of 20 to 30 years, and from 40 to 70. The annual average of suicides in Paris is 300.

Hard of Hearing.

A young Jonathan once courted the daughter of an old man that lived "down east," who professed to be deficient in hearing, but, forsooth, was more captious than limited in hearing, as the sequel will show.

It was a stormy night in the Ides of March, if I mistake not, when lightning, and loud peals of thunder answered thunder, that Jonathan sat by the old man's fireside, discussing with the old lady (his intended mother-in-law,) on the expediency of asking the old man's permission to marry "Sal." Jonathan resolved to "pop it" to the old man the next day. Night passed, and by the dawn of another day the old man was found in his barn-lot, feeding his pigs. Jonathan arose from his bed early in the morning, spied the old man feeding his pigs, and resolved to ask for Sal.

Scarce had a minute elapsed, after Jonathan made the resolution, ere he bid the old man "good morning." Now Jonathan's heart beat; now he scratched his head, and ever and anon gave birth to a pensive yawn. Jonathan declared that he'd as lief take thirty-nine "stripes" as to ask the old man; "but," said he aloud to himself, "however, here's go it, a faint heart never won a fair girl," and addressed the old man thus:

"I say, old man, I want to marry your daughter."

Old Man—"You want to borrow my halter. I would loan it to you Jonathan, but my son has taken it and gone to the mill."

Jonathan—Putting his mouth close to the old man's ear, and speaking in a deafening tone—"I've got five hundred pounds of money!"

Old Man—Stepping back as if greatly alarmed, and exclaiming in a voice of surprise—"You have got five hundred pounds of honey, Jonathan? Why, it is more than all the neighborhood has use for."

Jonathan—(Not yet the victim of despair, and putting his mouth to the old man's ear, bawled out)—"I've got gold."

Old Man—"So have I, Jonathan, and it is the worst cold I ever had in my life." So saying, he sneezed a "wash up."

By this time the old lady came up, and having observed Jonathan's unfortunate luck, she put her mouth to the old man's ear, and screamed like a wounded Yahoo:

"Daddy, I say Daddy—you don't understand; he wants to marry our daughter."

Old Man—"I told him our calf halter was gone."

Old Lady—"Why, daddy, you don't understand—he's got gold!—he's rich!"

Old Man—"He's got a cold and the itch, eh? What's he doing here with the itch, eh?" So saying, the old man aimed a blow at Jonathan's head with his walking cane—but happily for Jonathan he dodged it. Nor did the rage of the old man stop at this, but with angry countenance he made after Jonathan, who took to his heels; nor did Jonathan's luck stop here; he had not got out of the barn-yard, nor far from the old man, who run him a close race, ere Jonathan stumped his toe and fell to the ground, and before the old man could "take up," he stumbled over Jonathan, and fell sprawling in a mud hole. Jonathan sprung to his heels, and with the speed of a John Gilpin cleared himself. And poor Sal! she died a *nun*. *Never had no husband.*

Adventure with a Rattlesnake.

It cums on to rain one day while I war in the woods. Now Kurnel Crockett war never afeared of a wet skin; but I had some powder with me that I wanted to keep dry; and so I looked round for a place to squeeze into, and I soon got squint of a small opening in the rocks, whar I could jist squeeze my boddy in. So I pushed in my rifle, and then crept in on my hands and knees. I found the place run in a good ways under ground, and so I went and wriggled in as fur as I could gin. I hadn't been thar long before I heered something rattle, and when I lookt up thar war a pair of specks of fire looking right at me, I knowed then, it war a rattlesnake, and them varmint are a skreemer. They are as smooth and as dangerous as a Yankee pedlar; and if they bite, it is a smart chance of poison that goes into your vitals. Now, I was jammed in between the rocks, and couldn't turn round, and couldn't git hold of my rifle. I couldn't crawl back-foremost befour he would be on me. So I war obleeged to stand up to my lick log. At last I fixed upon my weppons, and begun to grin. I had heered of some fellers that could grin the bark off a tree, and I was no little one at it myself. So I begun the real rip snorting, rantankerous grin. I grinned till my nose bled, and it loosened two of my teeth, and made my shirt collar stand up as stiff as a centre board: but it war no use, for the varmint begun to cum closer and closer, so I seed thar war no way to git kleer in decent fashun, and I darted my head forward, and cotch him with my teeth round his neck.

I pressed my jaws together till they met. It took him by surprise, for he thort he war going to have his pesky fangs into me; and the way the varmint sprung and thrashed, and twisted, would have made some folks let go; but I knowed if he got kleer I war a gone case. so I hung on upon his back with my teeth. While he war twisting, he struck me two or three times on the head with his tail, and it kinder-most stunned me; but the cretur war no notion of dying rite off, and I thort I must stay thar; but a smart idee cum into my head, and I begun to back out of the place, while I dragged him arter me by the teeth, but every jurk he give amost hauled the head off my shoulders, and I had a stiff neck for a year arterward. But I grinned and stuck, till I got him into the open air, and then I cotch him by the middle, and as I let go with my teeth, I slung him as fur as I could. When he lit on the ground, I cotch up my rifle and put a charge of shot into his yaller hide, that made him jump a rod right t'other way. I stuffed his skin, and my wife wore it to church for a tippet, a good many years.

The Model Daughter.

Constantly she comes down to breakfast before the tea things are taken away. She is always ready for dinner. She curls her own hair, and can undress herself without a servant. She is happy at home, without going to a ball every night. She has not a headache when her papa asks her to sing. She "practices" only when he is out. She does not have her letters addressed to the pastry cook, or make a postman of the housemaid. She does not read novels in bed. She dresses plainly for church, and returns to luncheon without her head being crammed chuck full of bonnets. She is not perpetually embroidering mysterious braces, or knitting secret purses. Her fingers are not too proud to mend a stocking or make a pudding. She looks most attentively after the holes in her father's gloves. She is a clever adept in preparing gruel, white wine whey, topioca, chicken broth, beef-tea and the thousand delicacies of a sick room. She is a tender nurse, moving noiselessly about, whispering words of comfort and administering medicine with an affection that robs it of half its bitterness. She does not scream at a leach, or faint at the sight of a black beetle. She does not spin poetry or devour it in any quantity. She does not invent excuses for not reading the debates to her father in the evening, nor does she skip any of the speeches. She always has the pillow ready to put under his head when he falls asleep. She can behold an officer with womanly foritude without falling in love. She never contracts a milliner's bill unknown to her parents—"she would die sooner." She never stitched a Red Turk in her life. She spars above Berlin wool, and crying "one-two-three, one-two-three," continually. She studies house-keeping, is perfect in the common rules of arithmetic, and can tell pretty nearly how many "long sixes" go to the pound. She checks the weekly bills, and does not blush if seen in a butcher's shop on Saturday. She is not continually fretting to go to Paris, or "dying" to see Jenny Lind, nor does she care much about "love Mario."—She does not take long walks by herself, and come home saying "she lost her way." She treats her father's guests with civility. She never dresses in silks or satins the first thing in the morning, nor is she looking out of the window or admiring herself in the looking glass all day long. She makes the children's frocks, and plays a little at chess and backgammon—"anything to please her dear father." She does not send home "lovely" jewelry for her dear father to look at. She does not lace herself to death, nor take vingar to make herself thin. She wears thick shoes in wet weather. She has a terrible horror of coquetting. She is kind to the servants, and conceals their little fault. She never puts when scolded, nor shuts herself up in a room to cultivate "the sulks." She is the pet of her "darling papa," and warms his slippers on a winter's night, and lights the candle before going up to bed. She is her mama's "dear, good girl," as is sufficiently proved by her being intrusted with all the keys of the housekeeping. There is a terrible crying when she is married, and for days after her absence nothing is heard in the house but regrets and loud praises, and earnest prayers for the happiness of the Model Daugher.

KID Gloves. 4 dozen of those superior Gent.'s Kids, just received at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

CENSUS OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FOR 1850.

COUNTIES.	No. Whites.	Free Colors.	Slaves.	Deaths.	No. Farms.	Establishments of Industry.	Dwellings.	Families.
Alamance	7,915	382	3,197	107	935	39	1,522	1,522
Alexander	4,655	22	585	29	677	4	827	827
Anson	6,581	77	6,876	181	876	31	1,166	1,166
Ashe	8,122	68	595	53	1,406	3	1,407	1,407
Beaufort	7,781	837	5,249	198	660	92	1,663	1,673
Bertie	5,486	295	7,380	140	583	56	1,070	1,078
Bladen	5,066	352	4,359	126	630	70	1,005	1,007
Brunswick	3,663	308	3,302	116	401	87	771	771
Buncombe	11,197	86	1,737	105	2,287	21	1,942	1,942
Burke	5,480	160	2,132	116	373	4	983	984
Cabarrus	6,943	113	2,688	133	883	45	1,262	1,298
Caldwell	4,994	121	1,203	55	397	8	926	926
Camden	3,576	288	2,187	122	603	15	770	770
Carteret	5,167	158	1,506	61	208	20	972	972
Caswell	7,074	426	7,780	341	713	56	1,375	1,375
Catawba	7,281	13	1,569	61	503	3	1,237	1,237
Chatham	12,184	295	5,902	185	1,782	48	2,210	2,210
Chowan	3,005	102	3,797	110	366	28	613	613
Cleaveland	8,593	43	1,747	91	972	23	1,523	1,524
Columbus	4,264	142	1,503	53	453	5	779	782
Craven	7,223	1,536	5,914	97	388	67	1,844	1,844
Cumberland	12,463	930	7,217	234	972	103	2,541	2,555
Currituck	4,639	189	2,448	92	520		926	926
Cherokee	6,499	8	336	37	459	5	1,020	1,020
Duplin	7,197	309	6,006	169	1,417	63	1,419	1,419
Davie	5,616	79	2,171	70	509	41	1,027	1,027
Davidson	12,151	168	3,192	170	1,233	18	2,308	2,838
Edgecombe	8,336	256	8,557	216	926	15	1,653	1,653
Franklin	5,666	540	5,507	122	612	24	1,116	1,116
Forsythe	9,680	140	1,358	112	936	80	1,737	1,752
Gates	4,170	386	3,873	110	496	22	880	880
Granville	10,529	1,114	9,986	341	1,230	55	2,107	2,107
Greene	3,244	140	3,257	60	437	21	684	684
Guilford	15,890	664	3,186	181	1,692	55	3,048	3,050
Gaston	6,035	12	2,114	35	805	10	1,072	1,072
Halifax	5,740	1,896	8,960	385	1,051	4	1,759	1,759
Haywood	5,929	707	418	105	820		1,110	1,137
Hertford	3,589	833	3,704	141	397	21	831	831
Hyde	4,800	244	2,618	151	415	6	927	957
Henderson	6,431	47	924	48	574	1	929	929
Iredell	10,548	30	4,162	163	1,115	16	1,834	1,838
Johnston	8,913	140	4,720	124	1,149	102	1,704	1,704
Jones	2,152	137	2,838	62	240	14	453	453
Lenoir	3,569	143	4,116	93	362	17	700	700
Lincoln	5,659	33	2,075	76	749	80	1,022	1,038
Martin	4,637	319	3,873	99	588	9	923	923
McDowell	4,771	213	1,261	59	557	30	860	860
Mecklenburg	8,321	158	5,412	142	1,075	16	1,632	1,642
Montgomery	5,081	43	1,788	72	308	15	902	904
Moore	7,201	165	1,975	75	718	8	1,286	1,286
Macon	5,608	232	549	67	643	21	907	951
Nash	6,000	601	4,056	126	732	20	1,248	1,258
New Hanover	8,220	883	8,661	269	697	186	1,884	1,884
Northampton	5,998	826	6,511	229	682	7	1,344	1,344
Onslow	5,029	167	3,116	72	374	27	961	961
Orange	11,428	443	5,255	133	1,094	17	2,205	2,205
Pasquotank	4,627	1,218	2,105	94	572	11	1,150	1,150
Perquimans	3,571	507	3,250	143	288	21	818	818
Person	5,622	276	4,893	114	741	17	1,070	1,078
Pitt	6,677	87	6,633	196	816	42	1,316	1,323
Randolph	13,806	396	1,440	155	2,016	41	2,517	2,528
Richmond	4,920	194	4,704	102	497	3	949	950
Rowan	9,895	111	3,853	202	1,118	108	1,841	1,868
Robeson	7,240	1,221	4,364	155	1,264	27	1,513	1,513
Rockingham	8,689	436	5,329	166	716	45	1,693	1,703
Rutherford	16,433	217	1,905	140	967	28	1,833	1,890
Sampson	8,352	465	5,685	161	976	56	1,582	1,582
Stokes	7,277	134	1,881	70	606	34	1,260	1,303
Surry	10,204	242	2,000	148	1,606	48	2,806	2,816
Stanly	5,455	47	1,459	81	545	15	946	951
Tyrrell	3,382	128	1,712	57	213	41	635	635
Union	8,026	49	1,982	107	1,235	9	1,422	1,422
Wake	14,236	1,260	9,419	284	1,526	71	2,844	2,845
Warren	4,617	441	8,887	204	543	21	905	905
Washington	3,226	215	2,215	205	509	24	670	670
Wilkes	10,784	173	1,142	59	1,514	9	2,050	2,050
Watauga	3,243	28	129	23	402	1	569	573
Wayne	7,815	652	5,020	224	729	70	1,575	1,576
Yancy	7,739	51	346	66	1,328	13	1,322	1,388
Total,	553,775	27,567	289,458	10,278	63,466	2,609	106,084	106,628

THE FRENCHMAN'S REVENGE.—There are but few pleasing reminiscence of the times when business and credit were prostrated by the hurricane which swept over this country in "thirty-seven"—when the banks generally suspended specie payments, and hard cash was a phenomenon. We know but one mirth-provoking incident connected with the great panic, and that was the presentation of a hundred dollar bill at the counter of a city bank, by a Frenchman, with a demand for the specie.

"Monsieur," said the fierce little Frenchman, "vill you pay zis bill? Vill you give me ze monnaie?"

"We cannot redeem it at present," said the teller, in a very bland tone, "we have suspended."

"Suspende! Vat's dat? Hang by ze neck like one tam thieving tog? No sare! You no deceive me sare! I vill have ze Pargent, ze gold, ze silvare, ze coppare!"

"We cannot pay it. We will redeem our notes when the others do theirs."

"When order bank redeem theirs. By gar, ze oder say ze same, sare, vis ze pistol, ze gun, ze cannon, sare?"

"You had better wait, sir. You had better keep cool."

"By gar, I will *not* wait, I will not keep cool! I will have, by gar, *revenge*. Sacre! Look here! I tear your paper note all in leetle piece! I chew him!—I stamp on him! You *lose* your leetle tam billet note! There, sare, I am revenge! *I am by gar, revenge!*"

After having destroyed the note, looking full defiance at the cashier, teller, and all hands, the little Frenchman stalked out of the bank with the air of Napoleon.—*Yankee Blade.*

A prospectus has been issued in Germany, for the establishment of a line of steamers between Rotterdam and the United States. The proposed capital is fixed at 1,200,000 guilders, divided into 120 shares. The Company is styled the "Rotterdam-American Steam Navigation Company."

Prentice says a Mr. Bently has been indicted for severely wounding a stranger with an axe, alleging as a reason that he "didn't *know* but the stranger was a robber."

"He didn't know," added Prentice, "and so he *axed* him."

☞We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral*, in the columns of our paper, as a remedy of the first importance to the community. The certificates published in its favor are not from unknown names, but from eminent and widely celebrated men. Statesmen, Professors, Clergymen, and Physicians give their strong assurance that this new medicine, for the cure of pulmonary disease, can be relied on with confidence by the afflicted for relief, and we truly hope its results in our section will sustain their conclusions elsewhere.

WIGS AND SCALPS.

TO those destitute of that great ornament, a good head of Hair, and those whose hair is falling, Dr. Quirk, the Rejuvenator, deems it only necessary to say that he has made arrangements to visit Wilmington on or by Friday the 7th instant, when he will be prepared to remedy defective Heads, or curing diseases of the Head, and restoring the Hair of those inclined to baldness. A certain remedy is now offered for the defective or diseased Heads, if applied to on his arrival, which will be published. Stop cannot exceed four or five days. THOMAS QUIRK.

March 7, 1851 26-1t

J. W. GULICK, DAGUERREOTYPIST.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has taken the Daguerrian Room in the Mozart Hall, Front Street, North of Messrs. Polley & Hart's.

Pictures made in every style and size, from a Locket Picture to a half size Portrait.

All are invited to call and examine my specimens of the art and judge for themselves.

N. B. As my stay in this place is limited, those wishing correct representations of themselves will find the present a favorable opportunity. How often do we regret that no likenesses remain to perpetuate the looks of our dearest friends! Noble deeds will ever hold a place in our memory, but the familiar faces of their actors vanish from our recollection like unsubstantial dreams. "Procrastination is the thief of time."

March 7, 1851 26-tf

CIGARS! Cigars.—Just received from Havana:
61 boxes superior Regalia Cigars (star brand;)
10,000 La Prymanera do.
5,000 La Tropicol do.
5,000 Plantation do.
All of the above for sale cheap, at the Drug Store of C. DuPRE, Market-st.

FOR HIRE.

TWO Negro Women, good field hands. Two Negro Girls, good house servants. Enquire of A. H VAN BOKKELEN.

March 7, 1851.—[26-1t

DRESSING Gowns. Gent.'s Robe d'Chambres, a new supply, just received from New York, at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 28th February, 1851.

☞Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

Akins, H
Anderson, capt J H2
Adams, J A
Austin, A F
Allen, capt F A
Burr & Bro., G W
Bonsham, mrs M A
Burns, C 2
Bogeth, B
Biggs, M
Burton, R
Bell, C C
Bubys, E
Berry, G C
Brannan, J
Bacon, E W
Brintly, B B
Bulluck, mrs E
Barclay, mrs S E
Bonner, G M
Bartholick, W P 3
Boves, A
Barth, Dr W
Bartlett, H N
Bigs, M
Beauford, J F
Bellamy, J G
Burns, J S
Brooks, capt D R
Briggs, L
Burk, J
Boon, mrs C
Belmont, D R
Brocklehurst, A
Bicton, J
Burris, J H
Bush, miss Mary
Buie, S B
Brown, G
Belden, I
Bedsoler, D
Cate, J J 2
Conner, W
Cockran, S
Cunningham, W
Callender, heirs of capt Thos
Cammel, J
Call, J
Chadwick, E
Condron, J L
Cade, miss S
Cavaneu, L D
Cary, mrs M C
Crumpler, G W
Day, A
Dalley, T
Doughty, G N
Doughty, C
Drew, C
Demeritt, J
Dodge, A
Devon, mrs C
Emmons, E
Edmonson, W G 2
Evans, capt W
Evans, T S
Ellis, L
Fowler, C S 2
Forrester, mrs A E
Fraley, G H
Farwell, O A
Foy, L
Forsyth, R
Forsyth, H
Fountain, J A J
Gianople, J 2
Greer, D J
Gray, C
Garrison, E 2
Garrett, W B
Green, A J
Gibson, J
Gray, J G
Garmow, J
Goodman, H
Gard, E O
Harriss, H
Hall, G N
Huhn, J C 2
Hutchings, D H
Hearington, H
Holmes, R
Hoard, E
Hines, L
Harker, J
Hicks, R D
Hooper, S
Hunt, S G 2
Hancock, H F
Howell, D
Hickmorn, H H
Hansley, W
Howell, E J
Hankins, T W
Herndon, miss M A
How, W
Hart, S
Hyde, B B
Huster, F
Johnson, B T
Jones, M
Jacobson, G
Jones, A H
Jacobs, W C
Jacobs, A G
Jones, J
Jones, C
Jessup, J W
Jones, Sarah A
Jordan, J P
King, W
Kitchen, J L
Keir, W
Kay, T
Keith, W P
Kortgohann, D
Kortgohann, C
Leipheimer, S
Laynear, H
Locke, miss C
Lewis, miss M A
Larkins, G
Lewis, capt J W
Louis, F
Lane, Ann M
Magrath, R
Merrick, H
Miller, J
May, J A
Matthews, R 2
Morris, mrs M
Moore, mrs E
Moore, D
Menjohn, J
Morton, W T
Musgrave, M E
Murphy, W
McNammery, mrs S
McBrinson, J
McKay, J
McMillan, J J
Newell, W T
N N
Nixon, J
Overlock, Z F
Poythress, capt W P
Pritchett, J H
Peters, J H 2
Primrose, J
Phillips, J
Poynter, miss M
Pernell, mrs S A
Pollard, miss J M
Payne, miss M A
Poelerson, W D
Pussey, J
Quince, Mary
Revells, W
Rogers, M H
Rodick, J A
Root, W
Ritter, D
Rows, G
Reaves, G W
Ross, T
Ransom, miss A
Rogers, mrs E
Rodgers, S E
Richards, R
Rosenfeld, J
Stratton, Rev J
Sedgely, C
Savage, F W
Statton, J
Stinson, capt T R
Sidbury, R M
Stenmorman, C
Silbernann, S
Sneden, S J
Stow, L L
Stephens, W H
Sparrow, capt W J
Shelly, J
Swanner, H
Stokely, S
Sommer, C
Smith,
Smith, mrs J
Smith, W
Thomas, capt E
Tylar, capt A
Thompson, W
Tieuken, O
Taylor, A D
Usher, W
Vernon, E
Wessell, J 2
Wood, H 2
Williams, miss A M 2
Walker, mrs M J
Watkins, J H
Wood, W
Wilson, J J
Walker, J W
Wyman, capt J
Watson, J M
Wilmington, 2
Wright, F
Williams, T 2
Walton, E D
Wesson, J D
Wing, J H
Woglam, A W
Walls, capt R G
Whitid, D
Wesson, J D
Welch, W F
Wainwright, capt P
Wagoner, J
Yates, H N
Young, J T

[26-3t] JAS. G. BURR, P. M.

WILL be here next Train, and for sale.—150 prime bright Hams, well dried; 1 to 200 bushels Cow Peas, by GEO. H. KELLEY.

AT the Southern Family Grocery Store.—
5,000 Lbs. of Extra Sides and Shoulders;
3 kegs of best Lard;
30 bbls. of Family Flour;
25 half bbls. do. do.
3 bales ¼ Cotton Sheetings Blont Creek Mills;
5 do. Yarns, from 5 to 10 cts., do. do. do.
20 boxes Colgate's pale Soap;
10 half do. do. do.
10 boxes extra Pearl Starch;
10 do. Soda Crackers, fresh;
10 do. Sugar;
15 do. Adamantine Candles, Baltimore and New York.
4 cases of best Green and Black Teas, done up in fine Packages, quarter, half and whole pounds.
A good assortment of Pickles, loose and in jars half and 1 gallon, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

FRESH Arrivals—per Schr. R. W. Brown.—
20 Bbls. of Family Flour, an extra article;
25 do. yellow planting Potatoes;
2 hhds. of prime Sugar;
10 bags Laguira Coffee;
25 bags of best Flour, low at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

MACARONI and Vermicelli—For those fond of good Soup. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

LUBIN'S French Extracts—Of different kinds, very superior; Perfume, for the Handkerchief. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

MARRIED.

In Franklin county, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. W. T. BROOKS, Mr. SIMON W. SANDERS, of Wilmington, to Miss VERITAS A., daughter of WILLIAM K. MARTIN.

In Greene county, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. BENJAMIN BYNUM, GEORGE F. NETHERCUT, Esq., of Duplin, to Mrs. ACHSAH HARPER.

In Cumberland county, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON, Mr. JOHN D. MCARTHUR, to Miss FANNY JANE, daughter of ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Esq.

Near Raleigh, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. Dr. MASON, FORD TAYLOR, Esq., to Mrs. HICKSEY JOHNSON.

In Marshall county, Miss., by the Rev. L. MURRAY, Mr. J. F. RANSOUR, to Miss WELBURN, grand-daughter of the late General WELBURN, of Wilkes, all formerly of North Carolina.

DIED.

In this town, on the 4th inst, AGNIS, infant daughter of JOHN and ELIZA MCAUSLIN, aged 4 days.

Commercial.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 4.—Peach Brandy, 45 a 50c. Apple Brandy, 40 a 45c. Bacon, 10 cts. Cotton, 10 a 11c. Corn, 85 a 90c. Flour, $5 75 a $6 25. Feathers, 28 a 30c. Lime $1 75 a $2. Lard, 9½ a 10c. Whiskey, 42 a 45c.

Cotton has ranged about our quotations during the week. There have been no sales since the arrival of the Europa to show what it will settle down at. Good Bacon is in demand at 10 cents.—*Observer.*

CHARLESTON, March 5.—Cotton market yesterday unsettled, and prices irregular. Sales 964 bales, at extremes, ranging from 8½ to 11c.—*Courier.*

NEW-ORLEANS, March 1.—Ten thousand bales cotton sold up to 12 M., this day, at yesterday's decline—Middling 9¼ to 10c. Whiskey dull at 21½ a 22c. Sugar has declined one-eighth, fair 4¼ a 5c.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Flour $4 37½. Corn meal $2 87½ a $3 Rye flour $3 75. Wheat 96c. to $1 13. Corn 58 a 60c. Oats 41 a 43c. Whiskey, 25c. per gallon.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 6 P. M.—Flour $4 50 a $4 62½.—Corn Meal $3 12½. Rye flour, $3 87. Corn 64 a 65c. Oats 51c. Rye 73c. Mess Pork $13 37½; Prime $10 370. Lard 8¼ a 8¾c. Rice 3¾ a 3 9-16c. Rio Coffee 10¼ a 11c. The Cotton market presented a livelier feeling to-day, with sales of 2,000 bales. Whiskey 22 a 25c. per gallon.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 6 P. M.—Flour $4 50 a $5 12½. Corn Meal $2 87½. Wheat 95c. a $1 10. Corn 59 a 60c. Oats 43 a 46c. Rye 65 a 68c. Mess Pork $12 50 a $14 50; Prime $9 68. Bacon 7¼ a 11. Lard 8¼ a 8¾c. Rio Coffee 10¾ a 11¼c. The cotton market is dull and unsettled, with but limited transactions. Tobacco firm, and selling at 22 a 24c. in bbls. Whiskey 24½ a 25½c.

NEW YORK, March 1st.—NAVAL STORES.—Turpentine has been inactive, on account of the difficulty of obtaining freight hence, and some reduction from previous quotations was accepted early in the week for 1300 bbls. North County—we quote $2, 81¼ per 280 lbs., though we believe $2,87½ is still asked. Spirits Turpentine has been in only moderate demand, with sales of 495 bbls. at 36½ a 37½ cents, cash, including 200 at 37, 15 days; and 38, cash, in small lots. We notice besides, 650 bbls. Wilmington Common Rosin $1,38 a $1,40 delivered; 420 North County, $1,21, in yard; 600 White, $2,75 a $3,50 per 280 lbs.; 100 do. $2 a $2,50; 300 Tar, $1,88 a $1,94; and 200 Pitch, $1,62½ a $1,75. Common Rosin is dull, and the sales noticed above show

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.
C. P. WOODELL, Whiteville, Columbus county.

VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

Edgecombe County Court—February Term, 1851.

The following gentlemen qualified as Justices of the Peace:—Bolir B. Barrow, John Dirr, John W. Farmer, Rufus C. Thigpen, William F. Mercer, Jordan Thigpen, and C. B. Killebrew.

The following gentlemen, elected as Constables by the people, gave bond, and took the oaths of office: Andrew J. Knight, Wm. W. Botts, Willie A. Robbins, Henry Odom, Amariah Cobb, Edwin B. Bridgers, Henry Belcher, Reddin S. Petway, Richard Johnson, and Joshua Killebrew.

Robert H. Austin was unanimously re-elected to the office of County Trustee, for twelve months.

Joseph J. Porter was re-elected County Register for four years.

The following Justices elected as the Special Court, for twelve months:—John F. Speight, Henry T. Clark, John S. Dancy, David Barlow, and Jesse C. Knight.

Taxes levied for county purposes, as follows:
On every $100 value of real estate.....11½ cents.
On each free and slave poll .....35½ "

Taxes levied for the support of the poor:
On every $100 value of real estate ..... 5½ cents.
On each free and slave poll .....14 "

The Court appointed a committee of five to ascertain the amount of the fund in the hands of the Chairman, realized from the sale of the property devised and bequeathed by the late Col. L. D. Wilson "to the Chairman of the County Court of Edgecombe, &c., for the use and benefit of the poor (paupers) of said county," and to report a plan for the disposition of the interest accruing therefrom, to the next term.

The pay of Jurors was increased from 75 cents per day, and 2½ cents per mile travelling, to $1 50 per day, and 5 cents per mile.

IN THE CHICKEN BUSINESS.—A Western paper, the Asheville Messenger, published for and in *Buncombe*, [county,] in an article against the present basis, and the distribution of the School Fund according to that basis, says that the laws we now have in this State are "a *fowl* blot upon her escutcheon."

AN INTERESTING WORK.—It is said that Sir ROBERT PEEL, the late distinguished British statesman, has left an autobiography all ready for the press, but which, from motives of delicacy, will not be published for some years.

COL. BENTON.—Mr. J. C. RIVES, of the Washington Globe, says that he has "had it from Col. BENTON'S own mouth that he would not be a candidate for the Presidency."

NATIONAL SHOOTING IRONS.—From a statement recently made to Congress, it appears that the whole number of muskets fit for service belonging to the United States, is 411,239; number unserviceable, 8,818. Whole number of rifles 61,891; pistols 25,374. The materials on hand will serve to complete 36,300 muskets, and 4.200 rifles.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Arrival of the Steamer Europa—Seven Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Feb. 26, 12 P. M.

The Royal Mail Steamer Europa arrived here at eight o'clock this evening. She brings sixty-one passengers, and dates from Liverpool to the 15th inst., and London to the 14th. The Europa left Liverpool at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 18th passed the U. S. mail steamer Arctic.

The steamer Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 9th.

The steamer City of Glasgow sailed on the 18th for Philadelphia, full of freight, with a fair complement of passengers.

The American steamship Atlantic has been towed to Liverpool, for repairs. It will probably be two months before she is ready for sea.

England.

The attention of the English public is chiefly occupied in the exciting debate going on relative to the Papal aggression question.

Four nights' continuous debate resulted in gaining for Lord John Russell permission to introduce his bill of pains and penalties, by a majority of 332.

It is confidently stated that the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother, and the Duchess of Sutherland, the Queen's lady in waiting, and the richest heiress in England, are on the eve of becoming members of the Catholic Church.

On motion of D'Israeli, involving the principles of the free trade, the Government only carried their point by a majority of 14 in a full house. Most of the Irish members, who have heretofore sustained the Ministry, deserted them and voted with D'Israeli. The protectionists are greatly elated at their prospects.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was expected to deliver his budget on the 17th instant. Of the trade and revenue, it is said they are even more satisfactory than heretofore reported, and it is expected that many obnoxious taxes will be repealed.

France.

The Donation has been lost in the French Assembly by a majority of 112.

The breach between Louis Napoleon and the Assembly appears to be every day growing wider. It is now proposed to organize a national subscription to relieve the President from his embarrassments.

Germany.

Additional advices from Dresden state that, with the sanction of Russia, Austria and Prussia have agreed to reconstruct the Central German power—each nation taking the presidency by turns.

A PAPER FOLDING MACHINE.—This ingenious and useful invention, which was exhibited in Taylor's machine shop, in Hague street, on Saturday afternoon, to a large number of persons, is about six feet long and three feet wide, is capable of folding newspapers in as many folds as may be desired, and can be attached to the press or fed by hand.

The papers are carried on tapes, moving horizontally, until they reached a certain point, when a brass rule strikes the sheet from below, at the point in which it is desired to make the fold, forcing it between two diverging rollers which seize it, and carry it to the next set of rollers, where the same process is again gone through with, and repeated until the paper is delivered, neatly folded and ready for mailing. The machine can be divided with any speed desired, and will fold more rapidly than any press can print. It can be fed by hand, and made to fold from 2,500 to 3,000 papers per hour, according to the skill of the feeder. Each paper is accurately folded, and the machine is so simple that there is no danger of its getting out of order. It has been in use in the Transcript office, in Boston, for some months, and has done, during that time, all the folding.

The machine is the invention of Mr. E. N. Smith, of Springfield, who is preparing another to fold book work, which will cause a complete revolution in this branch of trade, especially in offices where public documents are printed, as at Washington.—The patent belongs to the American Paper Folding Company, of which Mr. George Bliss, of Springfield, Massachusetts, is the President.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

The London Times says that, "at the end of the next half century, the Americans, having a population of one hundred and ninety millions, will make small work with the Canadas and the West Indies. There cannot be a doubt that, if the Union lasts that time, the United States will be the greatest nation the world ever saw."

The theatre at Tinicum is about to bring out a new tragedy. It is called the "Excited Oyster, or the Broken-Hearted Bivalve."

The Tempter and the Tempted.

BY J. T. HEADLEY.

It was morning—a bright, cool, glorious morning in autumn—after the terrible battle of Brandywine, and now the grateful beams of the sun were gliding the tops of the trees, which formed the great forest lying within sight of the American encampment below Princeton. The disastrous result of this memorable conflict had well nigh crushed the hopes of the bravest colonists, and the commander-in-chief himself was disperited and heart stricken.

Hundreds of his brave companions in arms had bitten the dust in that ill-fated fray; many of the best officers had been cut down; the energies of his spartan band were crippled, winter was approaching, and the future filled indeed with but gloomy prospects. The soldiers were without shoes; scarcely a decent tent was left with the army; the ground was frozen and rugged, and as the men were forced over it, their bare feet were exposed, and many a rueful gash had caused a bloody foot-print to be left behind them.

But on that lovely and bright morning, within the edge of that broad forest, there sat an aged royalist whose sympathies had latterly inclined towards the American interests, but whose personal weal had until now induced him to pursue an inactivity, a neutrality between the two parties. And yet this man had a son in Washington's camp, a mere boy in years who had taken his musket and joined the American forces some months previously. The father had learned of the defeat of the colonial army, he knew that they had been forced to retreat, and he came to the neighborhood of the army, which had halted an hour or two, to learn if possible the fate of his boy.

He dared not approach too abruptly, and having reached the deep wood which at last lay between him and the distant camp, he mounted a knoll from the summit of which, he had a view of the vanquished, but still determined band, who had comported themselves so valiantly but a little time previously, but who were now hastening towards Princeton.—The father's heart throbbed audibly, as he gazed beyond him at the remains of the gallant army, and questioned if his child was there, or whether fate might have numbered his body among the three hundred noble spirits which had been sacrificed but a few hours before on the field of battle. And as he strained his aged sight far down towards the camp, a white horse suddenly came in view, and approached at length towards the rest.

The figure which bestrode this noble animal was commanding and graceful, and the old man quickly noted that his loose grey coat and chapeau indicated him an American officer. He was soon at the verge of the forest, and turning his steed aside, he secured the animal to a tree, and disappeared within the confines of the wood.

Who could it be, and what was his purpose at this hour alone in that dark forest? The man turned slowly about, as the figure of the stranger moved past him, and he rejoiced that the intruder did not observe him, for he could not satisfy his curiosity.

The stalwart form, the proud step, the manly face, the solemn movement of the stranger, greatly interested the watcher, who saw that a deep burthen weighed upon his heart, and as he looked again, he saw that noble form bend low, and on his knees the old man heard George Washington send up a fervent, earnest prayer to the God of Battles, for the deliverance of his country from war, oppression, and peril—and an ardent supplication in behalf of his suffering countrymen.

A tear of sympathy gushed from the grey eye of the aged royalist, but as he dashed aside the fallen drop, the brave warrior rose from his knees, and was slowly wending his way towards the spot where his steed was secured, when another figure from an opposite direction suddenly hove in sight, and halting, stood in the path of the American commander-in-chief.

In an instant the hand of Washington clasped his sword hilt, and he would have drawn the blade from his scabbard, but the man who confronted him motioned him in kindness, and the warrior stood in his tracks. Drawing himself up to his height, he gazed for a moment on the face of the other, and evidently recognizing him, he exclaimed with evident surprise:

"Sir William Howe?"

"The same—and, by favor of his Majesty, commander of the British forces in these colonies."

"The tools of an unwise sovereign, who rolls in splendid extravagance and ease while the poor colonists, who should have been the objects of his especial regard, are starving throughout the land," quickly added Washington.

"A truce to this, sir," replied the British General quickly. "His majesty seeks to put an end to the contention and strife that unfortunately have existed too long here"—

"You speak truly," exclaimed Washington, interrupting the General, and deeply interested in his words.

"On my honor, sir, the King would see this conflict speedily terminated, and I but repeat his words, when I say that he looks to Washington for this result—so desirable to the colonists and the mother land."

The American General advanced towards Sir William Howe—he looked into his eyes—he measured his form—and a thousand emotions of hope, joy, fear, and suspicion, momentarily thrust themselves upon the mind of the sagacious warrior.

What meant these words of encouragement? Was Sir William Howe insane? How came he there in that forest, at so opportune a moment? The King—the British General—these assurances—this strange meeting—what boded all this mystery? But in his hand Sir William held a roll of parchment, and again he pressed upon the American General's notice the kindly intentions of his noble sovereign, King George.

With a nervous movement, as if he distrusted the foul act himself, Sir William Howe raised the pure white scroll, and gazing intently into the face of Washington, he moved the outer covering of the parchment slowly, and with evident emotion.

"You may end these hostilities, sir; you may confer a permanent peace upon this portion of his majesty's dominions; you may crush the turbulence which has shown itself in these colonies; you may acquire a lasting name for yourself—if you accept the overtures which I am authorized to make from the King. Behold his signature! added the Gen. as he exposed the contents of the parchment and the eye of Washington fell upon the proffer of his majesty, King George, to the commander-in-chief of the American army.

For an instant a film seemed to pass over his sight as he gazed upon the gilded document bearing the sign manual and broad seal of the King upon its face—and the American general passed his hand to his brow, for he could scarcely believe himself awake. But the pang was momentary, and instantly recovering he found the document in his own hands, upon which he read the words:—"*To our beloved servant,* DUKE GEORGE WASHINGTON, *of Mount Vernon.*"

He started back, a groan burst from his lips—and the next moment the parchment was torn into a hundred shreds, and lay beneath the American warrior's feet.

"Thus—thus I answer your vile proposal Sir William Howe!" exclaimed the gallant Washington, contemptuously, as he stamped the fragments in the dust beneath his feet, and the British General quickly gave way before the excited insulted man, whom he feared, as the latter moved forward toward the outer verge of the wood.

"This may be my answer to your wicked master. The blood of a thousand martyrs in the cause of freedom—each one of whom were more worthy than your loyal leader—call upon the living to avenge the dead!—the memory of Concord, Lexington, Bunker Hill and Brandywine, are fresh in our hearts and we defy your cruel master's power or his arts. And for myself, I crave no higher title than that of a patriot—I seek no other reward but what I find in the consciousness of performing my utmost in the noble cause of freedom."

"On your own head be the consequence of this contumely," said the English General between his teeth, as he turned away. Within five minutes Washington had mounted his steed and was quickly out of sight.

The aged man who lay concealed beyond an unsuspected but deeply interested spectator of this thrilling scene, returned to his quiet home an altered man.

"I have met George Washington," he said to his family, "I have heard him pray, and I have seen him beard the British lion. The man who can trample the offer of a dukedom under foot, as he has done—cannot be a *rebel*."

And within twenty four hours afterwards, old as he was, he joined his son in the American army, under the command of the noble Washington.

It is want of judgment not to see danger; but stupidity, or rashness, not to fear it.

An Irishman's Eulogy of Burns.

At the recent celebration of the birth-day of Burns, in Boston, Mr. Egan, a member of the Boston bar, in reply to the toast of "The day we celebrate, and all who honor it," spoke as follows:

James Egan, Esq., replied in a speech of classic elegance. He began by saying that the fact of his being called on to reply to that toast, exemplified not only the genial fraternizing influence of the genius of their loved poet, but also the prophetic spirit of him who sung—

"That the time would come for a' that,
When man to man, the warld o'er,
Should brither be, and a' that."

There was he, the countryman of Goldsmith, uniting with the countrymen of Shakespeare, and the countrymen of Scott, and the countrymen of Longfellow, and Whittier, and Bryant, in paying reverence to the memory of Burns, and twining his wreath of Irish shamrocks with the garland that keeps his memory green. He had one strong feeling in regard to Burns, which he was half ashamed to confess before his Scotch friends, and that was to steal him from them altogether, and claim him as an Irishman—*utinam noster foiset*. He had expressed the desire of committing this literary felony to a friend in Ireland, some years ago, who said Burns could not be passed off for an Irishman, for one of the best known of his lyrics, Auld Lang Syne, would detect him at once—

"And surely you'll be your pint stoup,
And surely I'll be mine."

There was Burns, said he, in the characteristic spirit of national thrift, settling the reckoning, and upon condition, too, that you were to pay for the first pint stoup. An Irishman would never have thought of that.

Mr. Egan said he considered Burns not only one of the greatest poets, but one of the manliest of men. Some critics denied his right to be ranked as a great poet, because he had written only songs, and no epics or long diadactic poems. Mr. Egan, in eloquently refuting this position, used the following beautiful figure: The lyrical is higher than the logical. As poetry is itself the essence of all literature, so a song is the essence of all poetry. A true song, like Burns's, or like the drops of song in Shakespeare, contains within itself the essence of a hundred poems, as the honey bag of the bee contains the essence of a thousand flowers. I was common clay until roses were planted in me, says some aromatic piece of earth in an Eastern fable. How truly might this be said of the people in whose hearts the seeds of Burns's poetry have been sown. It was always a mystery to him how a hard and practical people like the Scotch, could flower and blossom into such poetry. What laws had this "unacknowledged legislator" given for the refinement, and the adornment, and the purification of the life of Scotland, robing with the drapery of eternal beauty their souls, their sorrows, and their loves—shedding the aurorial light of poesie around the laborious duties of the lowliest peasant—round the spinning-wheel at the shealing fireside—round the reaper in the corn-field, and the ploughman at the plough. Mr. Egan spoke at great length, and this is but an idea of his eloquent address.

Power of Kindness.

'Tom!—here!' said a father to his boy, speaking in tones of authority.

The lad was at play. He looked towards his father, but did not leave his companions.

'Do you hear me, sir?' spoke the father, more sternly than at first.

With an unhappy face and reluctant step the boy left his play and approached his parent.

'Why do you creep along at a snale's pace?' said the latter, angrily. 'Come quickly, I want you.—When I speak, I look to be obeyed instantly. Here, take this note to Mr. Smith, and see that you don't go to sleep by the way. Now run as fast as you can go.'

The boy took the note. There was a cloud upon his brow. He moved away, but at a slow pace.

'You Tom! is that going as I ordered? Is that going quickly?' called the father, when he saw the boy creeping away. 'If you are not back in half an hour I will punish you.'

But the words had but little effect. The boy's feelings were hurt by the unkindness of the parent. He experienced a sense of injustice; a consciousness that wrong had been done him. By nature he was like his father, proud and stubborn; and these qualities of his mind were aroused, and he indulged in them, fearless of consequences.

'I never saw such a boy,' said the father, speaking to a friend who had observed the occurrence.—'My words scarcely made an impression on him.'

'Kind words often prove most powerful,' said the friend.

The father looked surprised.

'Kind words,' continued the friend, 'are like the gentle rain and the refreshing dews!—but harsh words bend and break like the angry tempest. The first develope and strengthen good affections, while the others sweep over the heart in devastation, and mar and deform all they touch. Try him with kind words; they will prove an hundred times more powerful.'

The father seemed hurt by the reproof; but it left him thoughtful. An hour passed away ere his boy returned. At times during his absence he was angry at the delay; and mediated the infliction of punishment. But the words of remonstrance were in his ears, and he resolved to obey them.

At last the lad came slowly in, with a clouded countenance, and reported the result of his errand. Having stayed far beyond his time, he looked for punishment, and was prepared to receive it with an angry defiance. To his surprise, after delivering the message he had brought, his father, instead of angry reproof and punishment, said, kindly,

'Very well, my son, you can go out to play again.'

The boy went out, but was not happy. He had disobeyed and disobliged his father, and the thought of this troubled him. Harsh words had not clouded his mind, nor aroused a spirit of reckless anger. Instead of joining his companions he went and sat down by himself, grieving over his act of disobedience. As he thus sat he heard his name called. He listened.

'Thomas, my son,' said his father kindly.

The boy sprang to his feet, and was almost instantly beside his parent.

'Did you call, father?'

'I did, my son. Will you take this package to Mr. Long for me?'

There was no hesitation in the boy's manner. He looked pleased at the thought of doing his father a service, and reached out his hand for the package. On receiving it, he bounded away with a light step.

'There is power in kindness,' said the father, as he sat musing, after the lad's departure. And even while he sat musing over the incident, the boy came back with a cheerful, happy face, and said:

'Can I do anything else for you, father?'

Yes, there is the power of kindness. The tempest of passion can only subdue, constrain and break; but in love and gentleness there is the power of the summer rain, the dew and the sunshine.

THE WEALTHY FINANCIER AND HIS MISTRESS.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, in a recent letter says:

Rather a rich story has been circulated at Paris respecting a wealthy financier, whose name is not given in full [the Baron de R—.) Deeply smitten with the charms of a fair lady, who lives near the church of Notre Dame de Loretto, his golden eloquence gained him the smiles of his idol. On New Year's Day the lady received a scented note, with the Baron's seal, in a small box in rosewood. The envelope was opened eagerly, a tinny key fell out, and in the expectation of a set of pearls or diamond bracelets, the fair fingers of the lady opened the box, which displayed to her view a row of chocolate bonbons. To rush to the window, and empty its contents into the street was *l'affaire d'un moment*. In the evening the amorous Baron called, dangling a jewel headed cane; he entered the boudoir, where with an indignant frown, the offended beauty sat, scarcely deigning to notice her adorer. The Baron started, demanded an explanation, and was informed how his present had been received—that she had thrown his *affreuses papillottes* out of the window.—"Do you know what those *affreuses papillottes* cost?" said the Baron, quietly seating himself. "Do you mean to insult me?" retorted the lady; "do you think I counted them?" "You might have done so," was the reply, "for there were thirty—" "Thirty sous," interrupted the lady. "Thirty thousand francs," said the Baron, playing with his watch chain, "each bon bon was wrapped up in a bank note." The fair lady fainted and the Baron is said to have enjoyed the scene exceedingly.

NOT BAD.—'Where was I, Ma,' said a little urchin one day to his mother, as he stood gazing upon his drunken and prostrate father, 'where was I when you married Pa? Why didn't you take *me* along, I could have picked out *a better man than he is!*'

From the Boston Post.

A Theory.

Know'st thou the cause, my gentle queen,
Why all those stars on high,
Uncertain, pale, and dimly seen,
Make us with sadness sigh?
It is because they mark the flight
Of lost ones we deplore;
Each star is sent to guide and light
A heart that beats no more.

It is because each shining pearl
With some soul here communes;
One is thy lover, oh young girl,
And thus he importunes:
"Forget not one now lost to thee,
Whose days on earth are o'er;
Let thy true heart still beat for me,
Whose heart shall beat no more."

Seest thou that solitary star,
Fast fading in its flight?
A soul—it seeks to hide afar
In everlasting night—
Because its sister soul revolts
From vows it made before—
Because the beating heart is false
To the heart that beats no more.

A trembling star, when I am dead,
My spirit will appear,
And, hovering fondly o'er thy head,
Demand of thee a tear.
Where'er thou seest me floating there,
Think then of moment's o'er;
With kindness greet my gentle star,
When this heart beats no more.

From the N. O. True Delta.

Letter from Capt'n Bender.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL, Feb. 18, 1851.

To Mister Jeemes Pipes of Pipesville Californy:

Deer Jeems—Jenny Lind has razed a regular furor, as the French say in the city, and has mity nigh drained the country folks from there homes, and of there munny. The Sante Charles theater whare she sings is crowded to deth every consert with the yuth and buty of the cotton and sugar razers, who pays the hiest prices and has the best seets and does the most talkin of enny body in the hous. It's a grate pitty that when wimmen go to a consert to here musick as is musick that they coodent be perswaded to leve there fans and tungs at home, for its the most agravatin thing in the wurld to have folks talkin round you when youre a listnin to a hansum peece of singin. But wimmin is wimmin all over the wurld, and thay will talk if thay shood die fur it, and you mite as well try to ketch a blak snake by sprinklin salt on his tale as to get won of em to keep still when she wanted to say sumthin.

Ime speekin feelinly on this talkin biznese, fur I was grene enuff to take a ticket last nite in the furst sercle of boxes war all the ellites and dilly tantys set, and it wos rite in a crowd of hansum gurls who was drest nerely to deth, and kep a sayin, "O my how fine—aint that swete—what a good lookin fellow that chap as plays the floot is—how nice Mister Burk is drest"—and sich like nonsense till I got mad enuff to get up and choke them.

But Jeems—the gurls, lord bless there purty soles and boddys, dont cum to the consert to here the musick, thay only cums to show there hansum frocks and dimons and fine sholders and all that sort of thing, and to look at the folks throo them double barild lookin glasses to see whose drest better than them. We as lives in town in the winters can tell the citty gurls in a theater from them as cums from the cuntry, fur the won generally wares there frocks cut off short on top givin the wurld a chance to see the vallys of the white mountains, while the uthers is drest up to the throte as of they was afrade of takin cold.

Now I haint no objection in the world for a rite good lookin pidgeon breasted girl warin a frok made purty short on top but it aint quite the thing when they has em so short as to be slippin down off the shoulders every minit, and Ime goin to get Mare Crossman to pass a law agin it, for they say hese the father of the city, and can do just as hese a mind to with the wimmin. But Jeems, I wisht you was here to here Jenny Lind sing sum of our old fashioned songs. Her Home Swete Home wood resurrect all the better feelins of yure boyhoods days, and carry you back, not to old Virginny, but to the time when you made won of a happy family, with father and muther and sisters to luv and care for you, and maby a purty cusin to kiss sum times. It woodent make no matter how manny piles of cares and bother of bizness you had got stuck on top of yure natral good feelins, nor how much the ups and downs and ruffs and tumbles of the world had wore off the wire ege of them, her singin would rake em all away, and make you feel a better and a hapyer man fur havin herd her sing. I wood if I cood tell you about her singing the Last Rose of Summer, and her Bird Song, in which she warbles and sings as easy as a lark, and almost makes you think you was out in the woods in spring time, listenin to the musick of the birds, who always seem so glad when its gettin to be warm weather, but the musick eddyturs of the city papers comes it so strong in there crittysisms that it wood be foolish in me to attempt it.

I dont kno nuthin bout the French nor Italian skools, but I do kno that Jenny can sing better than any body I ever heard, and whats more, she is won of the people, and has such a good natured easy way about her, that she seems to take hold of yure hart strings, and do what shese a mind to with it. John ses its time to shut up the bar, so Ile taste won of his nite caps and wont say no more till next time.

Yure friend, CAP'N BENDER.

AN ILLINOIS MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.—A correspondent of the Spirit of the Times, writing from "Copperas Precint," Illinois, gives the following as among the "rich ones" which his researches among the legal records have brought to light. We give his own language:

State of Illenois Peoria county ss.

To all the world Greeting. Know ye that John Smith and Peggy Myers is hereby certified to go together and do as old folks does, any where inside of coperas precint, and when my commission comes I am to marry em good, and date em back to *kiver accidents*.

O—— M—— R——,
[ss] Justice Peace.

DREADFUL.—A young man at Niagara, it is stated, having been crossed in love, walked out to the precipice, took off his clothes, gave one lingering look at the gulf beneath him, and then went home. His body was found next morning in bed. It was quite warm.

Dreadful, isn't it? Very!

WILLOW CARRIAGES.—Large assortment. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

CARPET Bags.—Just received, a few Velvet Tapestry, and Brussels Carpet Bags, at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

MATCHES, MATCHES.—100 gross being opened this day. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.—Large lots of super brands, and common, now landing. For sale low by WILKINSON & ESLER.

NEW NOVELS.

JUST Received and for sale at L. H. Pierce's Bookstore, the following new works:—Mother's Recompense, by Grace Aguilar. Josephine, or The Edict and the Escape, by do. The Black Tulip, by Alex. Dumas; equal to Dumas' best works. The Ladder of Gold, a very fine work. Bell Brandon and the Withered Fig Tree; a prize novel for which the proprietors of the Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper paid the premium, which was awarded for it, of three hundred dollars.

Oliver, a novel, by the author of the Ogilvies. Whoever has beguiled away a few hours pleasantly by the reading of the Ogilvies, will be delighted with the opportunity of reading another work by the same author.

Henry Smeaton, a Jacobite story of the reign of George the First, by G. P. R. James.

Count de Castelnen, by G. P. R. James. Mr. James' books are always good, in two senses—they have a moral tendency, and they have useful information.

The Duchess, or Woman's Love and Woman's Hate: an historical novel, said to surpass any romance of James, and not inferior to Scott.

Lord and Lady Harcourt, or Country Hospitalities, by C. Sinclair, author of Modern Accomplishments, which is saying enough to insure a good reception for the present work.

The Two Brothers, or The Family who Lived in the First Society; one of the best books of the season.

Temptation, or The Watch Tower of Koat-Ven.

The Unknown Countess. The Forest Rose.

Shannondale, by Emma De Nevitt Southworth, author of the Deserted Wife. Those who have read the Deserted Wife will be sure to read this excellent work.

Leni Leoti. The Prairie Flower.

Mary Maturin, a story of Social Distinctions, by the author of St. James and St. Giles.

The Romish Confessional, or The Auricular Confession and Spiritual Direction of the Romish Church, its history, consequences, and policy, by M. Michelet.

A Lecture, delivered at the Musical Fund Hall, on the Jesuits, by the Rev. Joseph F. Berg, D. D.

Kate O'Donoghue, a tale of Ireland, by Charles Lever.—The present work is one of Lever's very best efforts, and it will prove immensely popular.

The Whig Almanac for 1851.

Also, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Get the best.

Schools.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE Winter session of this Institution will close on Friday the 21st of February, and the next session will open on the 3d day of March. Although students may enter the School at any period of the session, it is desired that all who intend entering during the session, will be prompt in attendance at the beginning. All who enter the School before the first half session expires, will be charged for the whole session, and no deduction is made for absence unless in case of protracted sickness. L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
Feb. 2d, 1851. 22-12t*

TOPSAIL ACADEMY

IS a beautiful and healthy situation, twelve miles East of Wilmington, in an excellent neighborhood, where board may be had for six to seven dollars per month, will commence its second scholastic year on the first day of October next.

Rates of Tuition, per session of five months:
Reading, Writing, Spelling, and first Class in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography..... $7 50
Second Classes of the same, including Philosophy, History and Rhetoric..... 12 00
The higher branches of English, Science, Chemistry, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, including first Classes of Algebra, Latin and Greek. 15 00
Second Classes of the same, with Lectures on the most important subjects..... 18 00

Tuition in the Female department the same, with the exception of the ornamental branches, which will be made very reasonable, and determined upon previous to the opening of the School.
N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Sound, Aug. 21, 1850. 50-tf

MEMPHIS INSTITUTE.

Medical Department.

THE regular course of Lectures in this Institute will commence on the First of November, and continue until the last of February. The Anatomical Department will be open and ready to receive students by the First of October. The Medical Department will be under the direction of the following

PROFESSORS:
J. CONQUEST CROSS, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.
W. BYRD POWELL, M. D., Professor of Cerebral Physiology, Medical Geology and Mineralogy.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
H. J. HULCE, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
J. A. WILSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
J. KING, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Z. FREEMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
J. MILTON SANDERS, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CLINIQUE LECTURERS.
Medicine—Prof. H. J. HULCE.
Surgery—Prof. R. S. NEWTON.
Anatomical Demonstrator—Z. FREEMAN, M. D.

The fees for a full course of lectures amount to $105. Matriculator's, $5. Demonstrator's Fee, $10. Graduation, $20.

Those desiring further information will please address their letters (post paid) to the Dean; and students arriving in the city will please call on him at the Commercial Hotel.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Law Department.

Hon. E. W. M. KING, Professor of Theory and Practice of Law.
Hon. V. D. BARRY, Professor of Commercial Jurisprudence.

TERMS—$50 per Session.

All communications pertaining to this department must be addressed to E. W. M. KING.
Memphis, Tenn., July, 1850.

The Faculties, for intellectual abilities, moral worth and presonal acquirements, will compare favorably with the most distinguished in our country. The medical faculty constitutes an anomaly in this or any other country—all of them are able lecturers and the best of teachers.

Those who will contemplate our geographical position, and the extent of our population, can have no doubt as to the eligibility of our situation for an enterprise of the kind. As to health, including all seasons of the year, we deny that ANY OTHER CITY HAS MORE.

A common error exists in the minds of many students relative to the place of studying medicine; those who intend practising among the diseases of the West and South should certainly educate themselves at a School whose Faculty are practically acquainted with those diseases.

That the public may be satisfied of the permanency of this school, we feel it our duty to state, that the Trustees and Faculty form a UNIT in action, which augurs well for its future success; and that the peculiar internal organization which connects them, cannot be interrupted.
E. W. M. KING,
[33-12m] President of the Memphis Institute.

Hotels, &c.

BOARDING,

CAN be had at the late residence of S. Hoard, on very moderate terms. We have rooms vacant that can not be surpassed for comfort or good bedding. V. R. Peirson and Mrs. P. will superintend the House, and promise to do all in their power to supply the table with the best the market affords. V. R. PEIRSON, for
Feb. 7.—[22-tf] MRS. HOARD.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. E. A. FORD, would respectfully inform the public, that she has taken the House lately occupied by Mrs. SWANN, as a Boarding-House, and having had it thoroughly repaired, and fitted with new and handsome furniture throughout, she will be enabled to accommodate a number of transient or permanent Boarders in the best manner. The House is as pleasantly situated as any in Wilmington, and a number of her best rooms will be reserved for the accommodation of transient visiters. She can confidently bespeak the patronage of those desirous of obtaining a Boarding House of the first class, as she flatters herself that her arrangements cannot be surpassed for comfort and convenience, and no exertion will be spared calculated to add to the happiness and contentment of her guests.

The House is now open for the reception of permanent or day boarders. For terms, apply to Mrs. FORD.

***Aurora, Goldsboro' Patriot and Telegraph, and Tarboro' Press copy tf.
Nov. 15, 1850 10-12m

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable LOT, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire. My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. 14-tf

COACH MAKING, REPAIRING, AND JOBBING,
Corner Third and Princess Streets, opposite Nixon's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.

THE subscribers, having taken the establishment on the corner of Third and Princess Sts., Wilmington, N. C., formerly occupied by W. J. Cornwall, intend carrying on the above business in all its branches, and are prepared to execute any orders with which they may be favored, promptly and in a workmanlike manner. They will attend to making and repairing Carriages of all descriptions; also, Buggies, Wagons, Drays, Carts, &c. &c., and, having secured the services of faithful and experienced workmen, they feel confident of being able to execute their work in a style of neatness and finish that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

HORSE-SHOEING, &c.

Having a spacious Blacksmith Shop attached, they will make and repair Agricultural Implements, Mill Work, and Farmers' Blacksmithing generally. They will also pay particular attention to Horse-Shoeing.

Having one of the best Shoers that could be obtained in the city of Philadelphia, who has had ten years experience in the business, and importing Iron expressly for that purpose, they can ensure their work to be equal, if not superior, to any other that can be done at the South.
N. S. NEAL & CO.
Wilmington, Feb. 21st, 1851 24-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE."

AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market-street, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.**; all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship.

He has also a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c., and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for cash, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.

In addition to the above, the subscriber always keeps on hand a large supply of **String Leather**, and has now, and will keep through the season, a good assortment of **Fly Nets.**

All are invited to *call and examine* my goods, whether in want or not, as I take pleasure in showing my assortment to all who may favor me with a *call*.

Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture.

Also, Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commissions. JOHN J. CONOLEY.
June 14, 1850 40

MASON'S BLACKING.—50 gross. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

SILK SHIRTS.—Super China spun Silk Shirts—1 dozen just imported and received this day by SCOTT & BALDWIN, Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.

Millinery and Dress-Making.

DRESS-MAKING.

MISS ELIZA DARBY, lately from New York, wishes to inform the Ladies of Wilmington that she has commenced the **Dress-Making Business**, in the house on Jenkins' Lot, corner of Front and Orange Streets. Ladies favoring her with their custom, can rely on getting suited, as she will have the latest Fashions of Dress sent her from New York.
Wilmington, Feb. 14, 1851 23-2m*

MRS. SHAW'S

FASHIONABLE Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment, on Second-street, opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. Always on hand, a handsome assortment of **Cloaks** and **Mantillas**, of the latest styles.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov